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Social Science and Humanities Research Association
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(ICSSH), 07-08 Nov 2017, Singapore

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Conference Venue

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Thanapauge Chamaratana
Lecturer and Chairman of PhD. Development Science Program,
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Marcela Ganea
Lecturer, ARTIFEX University of Bucharest, Romania
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**Mahmoud Ali Mahmoud
Radwan**
GICICSSH1716051

**Generalist Practice of Social Work in Activating the Roles of Rural Female
Leaders in Achieving Reproductive Health Goals**

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Abstract

The study aims to Describing and analyzing the actual reality of social work professional practice with village female pioneers in the field of reproductive health & Describing and analyzing the barriers that face social work professional practice in working with village female pioneers to achieve the goals of the reproductive health & Reaching a suggested perception for the social work generalist practice to activate the roles of the village pioneers to achieve the goals of the reproductive health. This study used the comprehensive social survey method by applying on social workers and village pioneers at the Social Affairs Units. The results of the study showed that the most important barriers that relevant to the social worker are represented in the following Unclear role of social worker in raising the awareness in the field of reproductive health ,The most important barriers that are linked to the team work Lack of mutual cooperation among the team members, Barriers that are relevant to the village workers Lack of material and moral incentives, The most important barriers relevant to the social Affairs Unit Lack of material and human resources.



**Eugene Uchechukwu
Ejiofor**
GICICSSH1716052

System Of Theme In Igbo: Systemic Functional Grammar Perspective

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Abstract

This paper studies the system of Theme in Igbo. The method of participatory observation, compilation of Igbo sentences and lifting of Igbo structures in peer reviewed publications were used for data collection. The theoretical framework used for the analysis of data is the Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) as revised by Matthiessen (2014). The study is motivated by a desire to enquire into the methodological implication(s) of the application of the Systemic Functional Grammar concept of Theme in Igbo. It is observed that the application of the system of Theme in Igbo has some peculiarities. The study consequently makes some propositions on Theme in Igbo based on the observed peculiarities. The study contributes in upholding the proposition that the system of Theme is applicable in different languages of the world, and calls for more applications of the concept in Igbo to affirm or otherwise of the given propositions.

Keywords: Theme in Igbo, Systemic Grammar, Theme, Functional Grammar, Systemic Functional Linguistics in Igbo



Abraham Ubong Evans
GICICSSH1716053

National Security: Bridging the Social Divide between Public and Private Security Institutions in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the challenges of national security with particular reference to the relationship between the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and Private Guard Companies (PGCs) in Nigeria. The Expo Facto research design was used to analyse pre-existing data on the relationship between private guard companies and the Nigeria Police Force in south-south, Nigeria. The partnership theory of Dennis Rosenbaum served as the theoretical guide. The study discovered that the relationship between the NPF and the PGCs is not too effective to curb or reduce the enormous crime problems Nigeria is facing. Therefore, it recommends among others that there is need for serious collaboration between the two security institutions in order to effectively address the crime problems ravaging the country, since no single security agency can do it all alone.

Keywords: Security, Public, Private, Crime, Control



Cherry Angel T.
Costales
GICICSSH1716054

Disciplining for “Good Life”: An Intergenerational Study of Ilocano and Tingguian Families

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Abstract

This is a qualitative descriptive research study that sought to contribute to the understanding of verbal abuse in Filipino parenting. It was participated by three generations of three Tingguian families, and four lowland Ilocano families in Abra, Philippines. Each family’s story was presented in a case narrative subjected to inductive and deductive analyses. Data gathering utilized the methods—patingin-tingin (informal interview) and patanung-tanung (unstructured interview)— of Sikolohiyang Pilipino (Filipino Psychology) to answer the question, “What are the cultural and psychological meanings and influences of discipline methods in Tingguian and Ilocano families?” Culturally, all participants considered discipline (whether physical or verbal, and non-severe and severe method) a family affair, and method used to instil the proper values and to improve adolescent behavior by making and forcing these young ones do right in life. All viewed that discipline or parenting is a way of leading the adolescents towards “good life”. The harsh words, foul words, expressing anger, and scolding employed in discipline were not forms of verbal abuse, instead, these were mere expressions of anger, nervousness or irritability over the adolescent’s hard headedness and disobedience (which were behaviors arising from peer factor). However, other than the cognitive and behavioural effects of the discipline methods on the adolescents, the adolescents were emotionally hurt, felt anger, and disliked their parent’s or grandparent’s discipline methods (including other methods such as commanding, name-calling, severe discipline method, etc.). Grandparents and parents define how they discipline and parent their adolescents, but parents and adolescents also redefine parenting and disciplining adolescents. Thus, the participants do not perceive the discipline methods

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	<p>employed in parenting the adolescents as forms of verbal abuse because these are culturally acceptable means of leading the adolescents to “good life” amidst the effects of these discipline methods to the adolescents’ cognitive, emotion, and behavior. Keywords: verbal abuse, parenting/ discipline methods, culture, psychological influences, “good life”</p>
<p>Mohamed Mostafa GICICSSH1716055</p>	<p>Wealth of nations, the environmental Kuznets curve, post-materialism and world-wide concern for global warming: A stochastic cusp catastrophe analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohamed Mostafa Marketing, GUST, Kuwait</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research is the first to attempt to fit a stochastic cusp catastrophe model to cross-culturally estimate the influence of wealth of nations as measured by GDP, CO2 emissions, objective environmental problems, post-materialistic tendencies, religiosity, and demographic factors, on concern for global warming. The results from 47 nations support Inglehart's affluence and post-materialism hypotheses. However, results seem to contradict Inglehart's objective environmental problems hypothesis. Results also confirm the existence of a global warming environmental Kuznets curve (EKC). We also found that concern for global warming is driven by religiosity and demographic factors such as age and educational level. The findings of this paper highlight the importance of using nonlinear dynamic techniques in determining factors influencing concern for global warming across the globe. Keywords: Global warming, catastrophe theory, cusp models, post-materialism, religiosity</p>
 <p>Nyor Gabriel Aza GICICSSH1716057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">State Responsiveness to Crime Reduction: An Assessment of Benue State Amnesty Programme</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nyor Gabriel Aza Department of Political Science Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Nigeria Police Academy, Kano/ Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>From medieval era to the present 21st century, the major responsibility of state is to protect life and property. Achieving this however by state is becoming more and more difficult as result of an increase level of criminal acts perpetrated by same citizens that the state is trying to protect. These heinous acts include arm robbery, kidnapping, killing, assassination, raping, arson, arm proliferation etc. In Benue State, before 2015 general election these atrocious acts were on geometric progression. Politicians worsen this situation by empowering youth with notorious guns and other dangerous devices that threaten the entire peace of the state. The coming into office by Governor Ortom saw the dangers associated with this and pronounced amnesty programme to give the affected youths chance to submit their guns and various devices to the state government and be pardoned. They were also given positions in government as part of the amnesty. The paper therefore seeks to find out the benefits and challenges of the programme with the intent of determining whether it has succeeded in reducing the crime rate in Benue State or not. The research employs methodology that relies on both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data will be</p>

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	<p>collected using questionnaire that will be administered in 6 local governments of the state using random sampling techniques. To this end, the paper uses chi-square with 0.5 differences as measuring tool to determine whether the amnesty has achieved the set goals or not. The paper concludes that the programme has not achieved much expected goals and recommends that poverty should be addressed where youths will look at criminality as a waste of time. Keywords: crime, amnesty, reduction, responsiveness, poverty</p>
<p>Ismaila Mohammed Ladan GICICSSH1716058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Repositioning the Religious Teaching towards the Establishment of Sustainable Peace, Security and Development in Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Isma'ila Mohammed Ladan Department of Political Science, Sokoto State University, Sokoto P.M.B 2134, Along Airport Road, Sokoto State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The search for sustainable peace at all critical levels of our collective existence remains one of the major challenges we faced in the twenty first century. This challenge has already begun to manifest itself in ways that leave us with much to worry about. Bigotry and hatred are being elevated to a new pedestal and spread with relish and impunity. Protracted conflict, threats of war and the rise of extremism from all side of the socio-religious divide have become a reality of our daily lives, thereby fuelling the vicious cycles of conflict, violence and instability that we are too familiar with. Therefore, this paper aimed at establishing a good judgment on how religious leaders could set aside the teaching of their scriptures to lend a helping hand to this crisis. The paper employed the use of canonical approach to explain the position of religion towards establishing peace with one another. It proffers that, for our society to be violent free, there is urgent need for us to inculcate the spirit of unity in diversity into the mind of Nigerian citizens in order to confront the menace of the pervasive religious disharmony currently derailing the nation's effort towards its sustainability. The paper concludes that, certain persons in the society feed on the back of the victims of religious violence. As such they hijack and manipulate religion to their advantage. Keywords: Religion, Violence, Peace, Security, Development and Nigeria.</p>
<p>Talat Islam GICICSSH1716059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What matters more education or subjective norms? An empirical investigation of entrepreneurial intention</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Talat Islam Hailey College of Banking and Finance, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Purpose – It is a common believe that entrepreneurial education remained unable to improve the students' entrepreneurial intentions. This study aims to understand whether it is entrepreneurial education that reduces students' entrepreneurial intention or subjective norms. Design/methodology/approach – Data from 210 students was collected before and after the completion of the course of entrepreneurship. Findings – The study found better learning efficacy and satisfaction after entrepreneurial education, but entrepreneurial intentions were not improved. It was further noted that it is not the education, but subjective norms that reduces students' entrepreneurial intention. Research limitations/implications – The study has implications for the universities and mentors. Originality/value – This study has conducted pre and post tests</p>

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	<p>regarding students' intention to be entrepreneurs. In addition, self efficacy, learning satisfaction and the role of subjective norms was also examined. Key Word – Learning efficacy, learning satisfaction, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and higher education.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MC Dube GICICSSH1716060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Epistemologies of South African History Teachers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr Mbusiseni Celimpilo Dube Social Sciences Education, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>School History develops knowledge through teaching learners about identity, local, national and global history. Also, School History develops learner knowledge about different racial groups, good and bad behaviour, as well as about leaders, leadership and leadership styles e.g. dictatorship and autocracy. Furthermore, learners develop knowledge about values, politics, political figures and political transformation. Lastly, learners develop knowledge about good citizenship, history skills and the constitution. Beside, School History developing knowledge School History is also a nation building mechanism. Key words: School History; History teachers; epistemologies; specialised subject knowledge.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Marion Mathew GICICSSH1716062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender Equality and Women Empowerment: Significant Pathways to Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Mathew Marion CJ Head and Dean, School of Education Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS) Allahabad. Uttar Pradesh. India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Living in a highly technological society, often we forget to respect the dignity of a human person. Human beings are the crowning glory of God's creation. The history of humankind reflects dreams, aspirations, expectations as well as limitations. These limitations are created by persons and inherited by succeeding generations. Despite the constant efforts by the various regulations and laws, the plight of women in India is pathetic. All kinds of atrocities and a long list of discrimination against them continue to undermine the social fabric. It was this grim reality surrounding the plight of women in India that ignited a sense of social responsibility in those who formed various organizations and movements towards empowering women. Gender-based violence and economic discrimination remains the most pervasive and persistent form of inequality. If we are really committed to creating an environment that is conducive to women's empowerment we have to build into right system of education that upholds values. Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. Women are entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Gender equality implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life. A critical aspect of promoting gender equality is the empowerment of women, with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances. Women's empowerment is vital to sustainable development and the realization of human rights for all. Key Words: violence, gender, empowerment, discrimination, inequality,</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Wenbin Zhang GICICSSH1716063</p>	<p>Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Study on the Coordination of Local Government Departments under the Policy of " multi-planning united " in China - Taking Xiamen as an Example</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wenbin Zhang Department Of Urban Planning,National Cheng Kung University(Taiwan),Xiamen ,China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As a developing country, China's research on urban planning and the formation of urban planning system are relatively late compared to the western countries. In 1989, the Chinese government introduced the first urban planning law, "Urban Planning Law of the People's Republic of China". Until 2008, the Urban Planning Law of the People's Republic of China was updated as the "Urban and Rural Planning Law of the People's Republic of China". However, such a short period of development, China's urban planning system there are many contradictions and shortcomings. Which is the conflict between multiple planning and the various planning departments and so on. So the Chinese scholars in 2001 proposed to integrate multiple planning together that is the "multi-planning united" theory ("multi-planning united " generally refers to the overall urban planning, land use planning, economic development planning and environmental protection planning, but for different local government The definition of " multi-planning united " may be different). However, the differences between the various footholds of the planning, the contradictions between the departments in charge, the differences manner of Developing a urban planning and the number of years of planning have led to difficulties in Multiple planning's integration. In recent years, Xiamen City, " multi-planning united " implementation has made good progress, urban planning system gradually improved, planning departments to achieve a higher level of information sharing, coordination and so on. This study will take Xiamen as an example to study the game between departments in the process of the implementation of " multi-planning united ". Through the relevant theories of cooperative public management (CPM) and other related theories, Analyze the local government departments' Contradictions and difficulties, and efforts to solve these difficulties. This is of great significance for future analysis and to solve interdepartmental coordination issues.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Ojo Kayode Ayobami GICICSSH1716064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eulogising Shocks, Trends and Seasonality (STS) as an Impending Attributes to Rural Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ojo Kayode Ayobami Urban & Regional Planning Department,Federal Polytechnic, Bida,Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The examination of community livelihoods requires a strong endeavour to work with the rural poor, whose livelihoods assets and sustenance are basically in jeopardy and shocks. Argungu is a live evidence of such unfavourable trends as the poverty rate continuous increases on daily basis as a result of denial to livelihoods assets, (Natural, Physical, and Social). Realizing the severity of this impasses, calls for voluntourism adoption in which past researchers has not looks in their direction to explore the Shocks, Trends and Seasonality (STS) as an impending attributes to rural development, therefore, the study examine (STS) challenges posed to Argungu community and offers effective means of</p>

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	<p>checkmating it so as to secure livelihood dominance (materially and resources wise),and attain community capability improvement, resilience by device a means to cope and tackle major effect of STS and externality. Its impacts were assessed utilizing Sustainable Livelihood Factor (SLF) and Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). Quantitative approach was used to explore the research issues, and 285 households participated in the questionnaire survey. The findings revealed three main characteristic associated with livelihood vulnerabilities. Firstly, attributes based on trends of economic resources, population and migration. Secondly, shocks to the system-natural disaster, social conflict and health. And thirdly, seasonality issues that affect production, employment opportunities, accessibilities and seasonal economic variation impact. The final outcome synthesizes the validity of TPB & SLF efficacy as a veritable strategy for enhancing rural revitalization in Nigeria.</p> <p>Keywords: Shocks, Trends, Seasonality, Voluntourism, Rural Livelihood, Poverty, local resident</p>
<p>Ado Magaji Mansur GICICSSH1716065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Literature, Religion and Self-Conquest: A Comparative Study of T. S. Eliots Murder in the Cathedral and AhmedYerimas Attahiru</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ado Magaji Mansur Department of Languages, Faculty of Humanities,Northwest University, Kano,Kano, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Comparative literature helps us to understand the relationship between two or more literatures or between literature and other fields of knowledge. In the light of this, the paper studies the relationship between literature and religion using the two selected plays, T. S. Eliot’s Murder in the Cathedral and Ahmed Yerima’sAttahiru. Specifically, the work examines the issue of self-conquest in the two plays anddemonstrates that, in spite of the differences in terms of socio-cultural context, geographical distance as well as periodical gap, there is close affinity between these two plays especially in the way they depict their historical protagonist as embodiment of besieged religious values. The paper further argues that, there is indeed a similarity in terms of characterization of the tragic heroes in their journey towards achieving self-conquest in the two texts.</p> <p>Key Words: Literature, religion, self-conquest, martyrdom</p>
<p>Raul Roland Sebastian GICICSSH1716067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Culture Metaphor as a Discourse in Public Management: The Case of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Raul Roland Sebastian Department Of History, College Of Social Sciences And Development,Polytechnic University Of ThePhilippines,Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research aimed to ascertain the organizational culture of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines. Using the Competing Values Framework as a theoretical guide and the Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI) developed by Cameron and Quinn as tool to assess the organizational culture of the faculty members and administrative employees of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, the study found out that the dominant culture type in the University is the Clan Culture. Moreover the researcher, used the Ginabayang Talakayan (FGD), an emerging indigenous method in eliciting the social realities</p>

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	<p>or the basic underlying assumptions of the community to validate the results of the OCAI. Similarly, the researcher being a member of the PUP community also utilized emic ethnography in his analysis of the results of the OCAI. The observation of the researcher substantiated the results of the Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI) wherein the dominant cultural values in the University are the clan culture.</p> <p>Keywords: Adhocracy Culture, Clan Culture, Ginabayang Talakayan (FGD), Hierarchy Culture, Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Samine Hadadi GICICSSH1716069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Usability Evaluation of GeoGebra: Learning Maths Through Visual Representation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Samine Hadadi Art and Design, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In 2008, the Digital Education Revolution (DER) funding provided secondary school students with computers, which were installed with educational programs (including GeoGebra). GeoGebra is ‘Dynamic Geometry (DG) Software’ that is used for visualizing mathematics concepts. This presentation will provide a snapshot of research in progress investigating the usability of GeoGebra currently used by many Australian high schools for teaching mathematics. To examine ways of improving the system to increase engagement in the activity of learning geometry, the research questions addressed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For novice users, what are the usability and design issues that they have encountered in the current GeoGebra software? • Why does GeoGebra need to change? • How could the design of GeoGebra be improved to better visualize mathematical concepts for young students? <p>The theoretical framework of Cognitive Load Theory (CLT) (Sweller, 1988) informs the research which according to Rourke (2006, 4), “suggests ways of improving instructional design to take into account the limited capacity of working memory in order to promote the acquisition of schemas associated with learning”. CLT classifies cognitive load into three different types: intrinsic, extraneous and germane cognitive load. The intrinsic cognitive load is related to the complexity of a given task. Unlike intrinsic load, the other loads can be controlled. Therefore, to design an educational system that assists students to learn more effectively, it is important to create an interface that reduces the extraneous load, this can be achieved by increasing the germane load (Uzunosmanoğlu & Çakir, 2014). The initial text analysis of the responses regarding the use of sentiments indicates the dominant use of negative words describing the students’ feeling and experience about GeoGebra. This data shows, for every 8 positive words, 44 negative words have been used. Further analysis indicates deep gender difference in the responses. Typically, girls expressed more problems in using GeoGebra. For example, a question from System Usability Scale (SUS) “I like to use GeoGebra often?” got only three positive answers which were only from boys and no girl responded positively to this question. Full details of the data and analysis will be shown by diagrams to illustrate the problems and potential solutions via visualization in learning mathematical concepts.</p> <p>Key words: GeoGebra, ELearning, Mathematics, Secondary school, Visualization</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mohd Adil GICICSSH1716074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Agricultural Trade Under WTO Regime: Opportunities And Challenges</p>

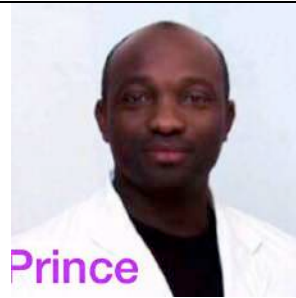
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Mohd Adil Department Of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>India, one of the largest agrarian economies in the world, ceased to be globalized until the early 1990s. Later on, in order to find greater market access for agriculture products, enhancing food security for the people, protecting interests of domestic farmers and their livelihood as well as for export maximisation, liberalization of this sector became necessary. But, the post WTO period posed significant issues in Indian agriculture as domestic prices of several agro-commodities exceeded that of the international prices. Indian agriculture works in a system wherein as demand rises, prices rise and supply responds accordingly. Therefore, when agriculture trade is liberalised the first effect is change in relative prices of various agricultural commodities. This further leads to changes in the pattern of production, consumption and trade. The present paper using secondary data sources analyzes the trade performance of Indian agriculture during pre and post WTO period. It compares the import-export pattern of several agricultural commodities and attempts to make an assessment of their trend. Statistical tools viz. simple mean, coefficient of variation, correlation coefficient and simple regression analysis have been applied to reach a definite conclusion and formulate policy suggestions.</p> <p>Keywords: Agricultural trade, Indian agriculture, WTO</p>
<p>Prasetyo Budiman GICICSSH1716075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect Of Instagram Photos On Personal Branding And Visual Identity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P. Budiman Padjajaran University, Jatinangor, Indonesia</p> <p>In this highly advanced digital age, everyone can have a social media account to interact and do business. In addition, social media also can use for personal branding. Personal branding is the process by which an individual actively tries to manage other's impressions of their skills, abilities, and delivered consistently and effectively. It is directly intended to create brand assets and equities related to a particular person or individual. Research focused on Instagram, the most widespread social media focused on photos. Instagram is considered to have good influence for self-expression, self-identity, and self enhancement. This study explores how sharing photos on instagram contributes to an individual's identity expression and how individual's want to market their identity. The empirical data was collected using through semi-structured interviews with fifteen instagram users, most of who are Padjajaran University student. The analysis of the empirical material revealed that there are two main patterns across the post of the Instagram users who have many followers. That is: Aesthetic Photos and Interesting Caption. Subsequently, these pattern can be understood as the key success factors of personal branding on instagram.</p> <p>Keywords: instagram, social media, branding, narcissism</p>





Prince Daniel Ozioma
Onyejelem
GICICSSH1716078

**An Analysis Of The Efforts Of The United States-Nigeria Binational Commission
Towards Achieving Peace And Stability In The Niger Delta Region**

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Abstract

The Niger Delta region in Nigeria is richly endowed with abundant crude oil resources that place the nation as the seventh largest producer of oil in the world. However, decades of violence in the Niger Delta region has prompted several initiatives aimed at addressing the causes of unrest in the region. In spite of the contributions of these initiatives, the crisis appears to have persisted, which points to the fact that the initiatives have failed to adequately solve the problems in the Niger Delta. The study, therefore, examined how the policies and politics of the Nigerian state and the activities of Multinational Cooperation have impacted negatively on the lives and environment of the people in the oil-producing communities in the Niger Delta. It looked into how this, in turn, led to the emergence of armed activists and insecurity in the Delta region. Also, the study took a critical look at the various initiative set up to mitigate the conflict in the region such as the creation of various commissions and the programs. It paid special attention to the US-Nigeria Binational Commission, its experiences towards achieving peace and stability in the region. In the cause of this study the question below has been asked, what have been the gains and shortcomings of the United States-Nigeria Binational Commission in its efforts to bring peace and stability to the Niger Delta region? What is missing in this paper is that there seems to be no broad study to review the Nigerian state laws on the Land Use Act that have worsened the lives of the people of the region and most importantly no study has been made on the United States-Nigeria Binational Commission which is relatively new and ongoing. The Commission achieved some gains like the environmental cleanup and demilitarization. However, this study further argues that the commission, in its attempt to mitigate the conflict in the region, has had so many shortcomings which would hinder the pursuit of peace and stability. The recommendations by its working group have not addressed key issues such as the security of land tenure which, such laws as the Petroleum Decree of 1969 and the Land Use Act of 1978 do not really provide. The Nigerian government allowed the multinational oil companies to use the local people's land without adequate compensation which is a violation of human rights. The people are not benefiting in the area of human development; such as the building of schools, hospitals, good road network, transportation, quality education and provision of jobs and lack of proper atmosphere for the two sides (the government and the militants) to agree to talk, together with a third party facilitator which would have addressed the key issues hindering peace and stability in the region. Using the conflict resolution theory found in the works of Johan Galtung, the major findings of the study was that the crisis in the region has its origins in multiple factors having to do with society, the economy, politics, culture, and security and the root cause of the present insecurity in the region lies in the policies of the Nigerian state towards

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	<p>the oil and gas sector and the host communities. The study showed that there was very little that the US-Nigeria Binational Commission could do in mitigating the conflict in the region because the shortcomings of the commission outweigh its gains. Qualitative method was used to analyze data from the literature on the Niger Delta. Data were extracted from secondary sources such as books, journals, seminar papers and public lectures using content analysis. This work, therefore, suggests that certain laws such as the Land Use Act of 2004 should be abolished and the people's rights to land and other natural resources restored and they will be meaningfully engaged in any initiative to resolve the violent conflict in the region. The study concludes that only an enduring institutional approach can provide a durable solution for the Niger Delta conflict.</p> <p>Keywords: Niger Delta Region, United States-Nigerian Binational Commission, Conflict, Conflict Resolution</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Irsan EfendiGICICSSH17160 79</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Use of Food Diversification to Decrease Hidden Hunger in Lao People's Democratic Republic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Irsan Efendi Nasution Pasaman, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The idea of security is not always drive us to military field, food security is one of significant matter. If there is supply – food security – there is demand, hunger. Lao People's Democratic Republic's (PDR) hunger has dropped from 34.5 percent to 20.1 percent in 2014, Lao PDR remains one of the world's hardest hit countries by poverty. Mostly in northern and rural provinces, suffer from malnutrition, stunting and what the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFRI) calls "hidden hunger". The status quo of Lao PDR's hunger is need a concern and treatment both from national and international level. This following research essay will examine the challenges currently facing Lao People's Democratic Republic's (PDR) food security, focusing primarily on the hidden hunger. By analyzing the statistics from the Global Hunger Index (GHI) in Lao PDR that correlate with its hidden hunger. By using literature resources like reports, journals, and official data from related institution this research aim to examines the status quo of hidden hunger in Lao PDR, the urgencies, and possible solutions. This paper proposed the food diversifications as one of the most possible solution to be implement and will bring a significant impact, but this solution also need a cooperations between national government, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations, by acknowledging sustainable development goals number 2: zero hunger. The multi-disciplinary solutions that gives valuable changes like educations, economy, health-care, etc. also need to be acknowledge.</p> <p>Keywords: Hidden Hunger, Food Security, Food Diversification</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Odenigbo Oliver GICICSSH1716080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Professionalism Of Science And Technology In Property Management Insights In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Odenigbo Oliver Director Building Technology, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The challenges of professionalism of science and technology in property</p>

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	<p>management insights is holistic adoption of facilities management in organizations in South-western Nigeria are enormous. The lack of access to and effective use of information and communication technology (ICT) in property management. It represents the difference between people with access to ICT and who use it effectively and those who do not. The aim of this study is to determine the level of challenges of professionalism of science and technology in property management insights divides amongst estate surveyors and valuers (recognized real estate practitioners in Nigeria). This is with a view to turning the identified professional property management insights into digital dividends for sustainable real estate practice in Nigeria and elsewhere.</p> <p>Keywords: ICT, Professional practice, Real estate, Technology, Facilities management.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Okpe Bernard Okechukwu GICICSSH1716081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Concepts Of Artificial Intelligence In Mechanical Engineering Overrated</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Okpe Bernard Okechukwu Mechanical Engineering, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Mechanical engineering derives its breadth from the need to design and manufacturing of everything from small individual parts and devices which involves a lifetime cycle of work and rewards. However, knowledge in general is useful only insofar as it can be acquired when feasible and accessed when needed. Mechanical engineering deals with anything that moves, from the tiniest micro-particle to the largest spacecraft, and even the human body—one of our most complex machines. It is the broadest of all engineering disciplines, and interdisciplinary work is the key to system success. An artificial system contains functional descriptions of building blocks of mechanical system. An artificial system can also synthesize functional structures which are used then as shallow knowledge to configure technical systems with equivalent models of shape. The application of artificial intelligence in mechanical engineering involves Evolutionary Computation, Fuzzy logic, Computational Swarm Intelligence and Artificial Immune Systems. Therefore, in engineering practice, automation of the design process is being imposed as an imperative, which is, of course, result of computer application in product development.</p> <p>Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Mechanical engineering, Computer application, Machines.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eze Joseph Chukwudi GICICSSH1716082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effect Of Environmental Costs On Organizational Performance Of Oil And Gas Companies In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Eze, Joseph Chukwudi (Ph.D.) Department of Accountancy, School of Financial Studies, Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study is an empirical analysis of the effect of Environmental Costs on Corporate Performance of Oil and Gas Firms in Nigeria. The research was an ex post facto research which made use of secondary data obtained from the annual reports and accounts of the oil and gas firms under study covering the period which spanned from 2000 to 2015. The main theory that underpinned the research was the innovation theory of profit. The study firstly employed</p>

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	<p>descriptive statistics and graphical representation using E-Views software to check for the trends, linearity or otherwise of the data. Regression model was applied in determining the extent of the effect exerted on corporate performance by environmental costs, environmental research & development costs and environmental investments. The result of the analysis showed that environmental costs have significant negative effect on return on assets the sampled oil and gas firms in Nigeria. The overall finding of the study tended to support the innovation theory of profit. The implication of this finding is that the development and operation of Nigerian oil and gas companies had their return on assets affected negatively by environmental costs. The study concluded that management, accountants and other stakeholders in the Nigerian oil and gas firms should take proactive role in the environmental protection process so as to minimize costs and enhance corporate performance. The study therefore recommends that management of oil and gas firms should endeavour to increase the level of awareness of environmental cost and comply with environmental laws so as to curtail environmental charges. This can be achieved by training and retraining of accounting staff on environmental issues which will go a long way in enhancing their performance.</p> <p>Keywords: Environmental Costs, Corporate performance, Innovation Theory, Regression, Firms.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Odo Fidelis GICICSSH1716083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nutritional Composition And Cyanogenic Content Of Yam Sample</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Odo Fidelis Rectory, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Yams are perennial herbaceous vines cultivated for the consumption of their starchy tubers in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and Oceania. Yam production in Nigeria has nearly doubled since 1985, with Nigeria producing 79.017 million metric tonnes with value equivalent of US\$10.654 billion. In perspective, the world's second and third largest producers of yams, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, only produced 6.9 and 4.8 million tonnes of yams in 2008 respectively. Yam provides up to 200 calories of energy per capita daily. In Nigeria, in many yam-producing areas, "yam is seen as food and food is yam". However, the production of yam in Nigeria is substantially short and cannot meet the growing demand at its present level of use. It also has an important social status in gatherings and religious functions, which is assessed by the size of yam holdings one possesses. Tuber is the main part of the yam plant which has high carbohydrate content (low in fat and protein) and provides a good source of energy. Unpeeled yam has vitamin C. Yam, sweet in flavour, is consumed as boiled yam (as cooked vegetable) or fufu or fried in oil and then consumed. It is often pounded into a thick paste after boiling and is consumed with soup. It is also processed into flour for use in the preparation of the paste. Its medicinal use as a heart stimulant is attributed to its chemical composition, which consists of alkaloids of saponin and sapogenin. Its use as an industrial starch has also been established as the quality of some of the species is able to provide as much starch as in cereals.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Janet Monisola OluwaleyeGICICSSH17 16084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socio-Economic Implication Of Child Labour Among Nigerian Children</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oluwaleye, Janet Monisola Phd Department of Political Science, Faculty of the Social Sciences, Ekiti State</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">University, Ado - Ekiti, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study examines the challenge of child labour confronting children in Nigeria and the impacts on sustainable development. It seeks to investigate the causes and cases of child labour confronting children in Nigeria. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the study. The study empirically investigates the challenges of child labour, especially hawking, in Ekiti and Osun States in order to consider its socio-economic implication. The study identifies the parents, government and society as culpable in the challenge. Other factor responsible for child labour are poverty, broken homes, unemployment, bad governance, and culture are noted as causes of child labour in Nigeria. The study further argues that the attendant educational and socio-economic effects of child labour in Nigeria include dropping out of school, truancy, cheating in examinations, half-baked school products, rape, abortion, broken homes, health hazards, population growth, increase unemployment and underdevelopment. The study recommends provision of job, strong security base and penalty for offenders to address the challenge of child labour in Nigeria.</p> <p>Key Words: Children, child labour, street trading, rape, sustainable development</p>
<p>Blossom Shimayam Ottoh-Agede GICICSSH1716086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Marketing Terror and the Semiotics of Terrorism on the Social Media: Insecurity Implications on Practitioners in Lafia Metropolis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Blossom Shimayam Ottoh-Agede Department of English, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jesse Iorfaga Agede Registry Department, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mabatho Sedibe Department of Education Psychology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Corresponding author: Department of English, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Today's social media is perpetrated by horror and terror. Social media practice has gone wild on terror pictures dissemination. This act does not only seem appalling but abysmally portrayed. While some media practitioners seemed aggravated, others see it as appealing, and this is worrisome. Therefore, this paper entitled Marketing terror and terrorism on the social media: Insecurity implications on practitioners in Lafia Metropolis is intended to show how the proliferation of terror codes and pictures on the Internet, Facebook to be precise can negatively influence and affect social media practitioners in Lafia, the capital city of Nasarawa State in North-central region of Nigeria. The study investigates the raison d'être or the rationale behind such parades of terror pictures on Facebook and other social media networks and its implications on security. While the data are derived from Facebook, other social media networks are also useful for our analysis in this paper. Insights are drawn from two theoretical frameworks Social Psychology and Social Network Theory. The paper argues that if the world has to curb terrorism and win the war against terror, efforts should be made towards censoring terror pictures that permeate the cyberspace.</p>

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	<p>Keywords: Social media, Media practitioners, Marketing terror, Terrorism, and War against Terror</p>
<p>Qonita Putri Firdausa GICICSSH1716087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Education Tourism in Yogyakarta: Amenty and Management for Tourists with Disabilities in Sambisari Temple Yogyakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Qonita Putri Firdausa Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Febri Handoyo Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anggit Novitariasari Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ashila Fitra Hani Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aufi Nidau Sholihah Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Handayani Rahayuningsih Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Every child has the same rights, although they have special needs like children with disabilities. One of them is to enjoy tourism objects. Adequate facilities are needed to support them to enjoy the tourism objects. This research tried to identify whether tourist destinations already provide amenity to support children with disabilities and what kind of amenity which are needed by children with disabilities in tourist destination. We chose Sambisari Temple as our research Object. We used barrier free tourism and amenity theories to examine whether those tourist destinations already support children with disabilities. We used qualitative method that consists of observation, literature studies and interview. The interview was needed to get the data from Tourism and Cultural Board of Yogyakarta, tourist destinations management, and the children with disabilities. Observation and literature studies were used to compare theories, facts, and opinions. Through this research, we hoped that we can give suggestion to the stake holders, so they can improve the amenity and management of the tourist destinations, to make sure every child can enjoy tourist attractions, get new experiences and knowledge.</p> <p>Key Words: children with disabilities, education tourism, barrier free tourism, amenity, sambisari temple, qualitative method</p>
<p>Mohd Rizal Yaakop GICICSSH1716089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Environmental and Sustainability Issue in Sarawak Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohd Rizal Yaakop Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this study is to examine environmental knowledge and awareness amongst the students of Higher education in Sarawak, Malaysia and to</p>

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	<p>understand their views on environmental security issues. The main method of collecting data is by Questionnaires that involved 948 respondents randomly selected. The data was then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results show that the respondent are well informed, knowledgeable and aware of environmental security issues as the pattern is fairly consistent by sex, age, and ethnic grouping. Findings from this study provide insight into the importance of awareness in generating environmental consciousness and public response towards policy and practices related to the environment. Furthermore, the study captures what it means by environmental security for the respondents. It is important for future analyses to look into this question and to enhance more study related to understanding of environmental security.</p> <p>Key words: Environmental Knowledge-Awareness –Environmental Security-</p>
<p>Nurkholifatul Maula GICICSSH1716094</p>	<p>Human Resources Strategy: An Exploratory Study At Privat Secondary School In Jagat Raya School KedongdongVillage, Cirebon Regency-Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nurkholifatul Maula Faculty Of Education, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adhis Tessa Faculty of Social Science, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Education field in Indonesia has many problems, Especially in rural area. One of the problem is in student enrollment, which is One of the problems faced by the children in the village is the difficulty of entering a public school because the required national examination scores did not capable with the public school standards. In the end, the children study to private school in the village. However, the quality of private schools in the village is quite low. This study aims to explore the human resources Strategy and the success of the strategy on the quality of students. This study used qualitative research type with exploration method. The process of collecting data in this study is to used several ways, including: interviews, division of questionnaires, documents, and observations.</p> <p>This study proves that the weakness of planning done by the leader, low competition in recruitment, and there are some missions that did not in accordance with the school vision. Other findings are also in terms of Human Resources Strategy's success with measured national exam scores that are still low enough, and low student achievement, as well as the decreasing number of students entering the school.</p> <p>Key Word: Human Resources Strategy, Private, School</p>
<p>Eric Sakyi Nketiah GICICSSH1716096</p>	<p>Maximizing The University: Some Thoughts On Rekindling The Fundamentals Of The Modern University In Developing Countries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Eric Sakyi Nketiah Department Of History Education, University Of Education, Winneba, Ghana, West africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The university is one of the great pillars and also foundations of the modern nation. If one thinks of the fact that developing nations have nation-building to undertake, the university as both a foundation and a pillar comes into focus.</p> <p>This work is part of an ongoing research on university education in Ghana and</p>

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	<p>Ghanaian universities. In Europe and America, the university took a long time to grow, develop and be transformed due to the presence of very few models. This is unlike the situation in Ghana where globalization has afforded universities in Ghana the opportunity to have models from hundreds, if not thousands, of universities worldwide. After more than ten years of continuous teaching, reading, researching, writing and publishing in Ghanaian universities, the researcher has reflected that Ghanaian universities, and by extension other universities in developing countries, must pay attention to the following: securing high caliber faculty appointments only, opening up to the international community, promoting a vigorous culture of academic seminars, exhibition and conferences, establishing pre-university model institutions and rekindling university publishing and press houses. Others include engaging in vigorous fundraising and establishment of endowment funds, awarding best performing lectures and professors annually, engaging in university outreach programmes and providing efficient student services(for example accommodation). This is a position paper engaging in a critical study and appraisal of the Ghanaian university. The issues raised, however, have implications for all universities especially those in developing countries.</p>
<p>Swati Kumari GICICSSH1716098</p>	<p>Promoting Global Citizenship Education with Science Teaching and Analysing the Way It Is Perceived By Students at Secondary Level</p> <p>Swati Kumari, Research Scholar Department of Education, Banasthali University, India</p> <p>Dr Sapna Sharma, Associate Professor Department of Education, Banasthali University, India</p> <p>Jyoti, Student (M.A. Political Science) Department of Political Science, Banasthali University, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This case study in Dhanbad, India explores 25 grade 9 students' learning outcomes on the basis of gender and background in Global Citizenship Education related topics of science and also their perceptions about the Global Citizenship Education. It is time that we should realize that education itself has little value if it is merely meant for entrance straightaway into a profession instead we have to value the fact that Education needs to be open to the process of interpretation and complex engagements that is brought by teachers and the pupil within learning relationships. To create opportunity for Global Citizenship Education schools should adopt analytical approaches in knowledge acquisition and incorporate ways of teaching which supports the development of global citizens in educational programs. We are living in highly interconnected and interdependent world where to determine our collective future, we need to acquire profound understanding of global developments and expand our global consciousness. Findings revealed the existence of difference in knowledge based, value based and citizenship based outcomes of rural and urban background students as well as gender based differences were also found.</p>

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Anoruo Adolphus
Chukwuemeka
GICICSSH1716099

The Nexus Between Human Capital Formation And National Development. A Survey Of Imo State Of Nigeria

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Abstract

The essence of this study is to examine, articulate and analyze critically the nexus between human capital formation and national development considering the need for education and Health service in democratic system of governance in Nigeria. This is due to high level consciousness in achieving effective developmental strives in human resource management and economic resuscitation geared towards ensuring capacity building in Nigeria. It is upon these developments that enable the researcher adopted both primary and secondary data collection. In the primary data collection; interview, questionnaires distributions and Empirical study were used, while the secondary data collections include; internet research, materials from journals, Articles, textbooks, magazines and radio. The content analyses were simple percentage, tables, statistical bar charts and Chi-square. The theories used were human capital and human relation theories. The empirical and statistical study shows that human capital formation has been positively achieving tremendous development in the nation's health and education system to facilitate effective capacity building. These levels of achievement have been an indispensable one in the nation's socio-economic and political development to foster sustainable development in Nigeria. The findings show that there is an increase in economic performance for every increase in human capital development. The recommendation is that government should endeavor to ensure more development of human capacity through enhancing quality education, healthcare services, Training and development, creativity and innovations as well as enhancing entrepreneurial education and practices through funding of education and health sectors, provide employment and empowerment to human resources graduates, and security of lives and properties which enable the transformation of economy and development as these will lead to economic growth and more development in Nigeria.

Key words: Human capital, Economic growth, Development, Education, Health, Entrepreneurship Development and National development.

Novi Charmane Avila
GICICSSH1716100

Sin Taxes And Sindustry: Examining Sin Tax Reform Act Of 2012 Through Multiple Streams

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Abstract

It is a universally known fact that nothing in this world is certain, except death and taxes. Governments impose taxes on 'sinful' goods, not only to generate revenues, but also to improve public health. In the case of the Philippines, the government enacted various legislations in relation to sin tax, but there had been calls to restructure the prevailing system due to its inefficiencies. The proposed reforms on sin tax had been languishing in the halls of Congress for decades, and it proved to be a difficult road for policymakers. Given this, this paper attempts

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	<p>to examine how and why Republic Act (RA) 10351, otherwise known as the Sin Tax Reform Act of 2012, became prominent in the government decision agenda through the lens of Kingdon’s Multiple Streams. The findings suggest that the close relationship of pressing problems and the political environment moved the Sin Tax Reform Act of 2012 up through the government decision agenda stage after years of protracted efforts.</p> <p>Key words: sin tax, excise tax, sinful goods, tobacco products, Multiple Streams</p>
<p>Oso Senny Oluwatumbi GICICSSH1716101</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tackling Effect Of Man Induced Climate Change Through Information And Communication Technology Lens: Implication For Sustainable Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oso Senny Oluwatumbi Department Of Vocational And Technical Education, Faculty Of Education, Ekiti State University, Ado–Ekiti, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Climate change has profound effect on economic development of a nation. Man induced climate change has already started having effect on weather patterns, ecosystem, health, agriculture, communities and the economy among others. This paper investigates tackling effect of man induced climate change through information and communication technology lens. Man induced climate change is a serious threat to Nigeria ecosystem and economic development on a large scale. This study empirically examines the causes and hazardous consequences of man induced climate change especially the potential effect on communities, weather pattern, Agriculture, food supply, natural disasters and ecosystem such as flooding, desertation, increase in temperature and its impacts on sustainable development in Nigeria. To illustrate how ICT might be used to tackle the effects of climate change, primary and secondary data were be used. The study reveals indiscriminate dumping of refuse in drains, erection of buildings on water ways, deforestation, and indiscriminate bush burning, among others as some of the causes of climate change. The attendant effects of climate change include destruction of farmlands, houses, communities. Agricultural produce, epidemics and deaths. The study recommends that Nigerian government should embark upon intensive public enlightenment campaign through mass media to stop deforestation, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, erection of buildings on water ways and planting of trees especially in desert prone areas to reduce the effect of desertation.</p> <p>Key words: Climate change, ICT, sustainable development</p>
<p>Kabiru Idris Muhammad GICICSSH1716102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Media Plausibility: Discoursal Analysis Of “Inda Ranka” And “Taskar Labarai” Of Hausa Report</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kabiru Idris Muhammad School Of General Studies, Kano State Polytechnic – Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The radio machine has been most vital in communicating ideas amongst people in African societies. Radio stations are reliable sources of information in areas where for example governance may mean a lot and where the range of problems being attributed to failure from the government itself. People around the world can search for airwaves and for desirable programmes. In war zones where television is not accessible, the radio is a good replacement. Small communities and in urban centres radio programmes that have political undertones are most</p>

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	<p>listened to. This typical analysis of such programmes; where gossips about shortcomings of the government and the challenges of modern approach to media outlay are aired. It therefore suggests that certain news items are accordingly ill-programmed because it is amoral and against the societal norms and tenets of the society in which the radio station is situated. ‘Inda ranka’ and ‘Tasker Labarai’ are given attention on moments that people rest and at the centre for communities chats. The paper does bring items of relative critic of such programmes but simply highlight the extent of influence on anti-cultural media effects.</p> <p>Keywords: Amoral, Media Outlay, Norms, Tenets, Anti-Cultural</p>
<p>Dr. Omoniyi Victor Ajulor GICICSSH1716103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Challenges of Policy Implementation In Africa And Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Omoniyi Victor Ajulor Department of Public Administration,,Faculty of Management Sciences,Lagos State University, Ojo – Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In recent times, the continent of Africa has found itself at the crossroads caused by economic recession; political dislocations and upheavals, criminality, corruption and ineptitude leadership that has led to national insecurity and poverty. There is no better time than now to join forces in searching for solutions to address the multifaceted challenges facing sustainable development in Africa. The study therefore examines the challenges of policy implementation in Africa and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with reference to Nigeria. In doing this, survey study was carried out and questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents while chi-square was used to test the hypotheses. All the data obtained were computer processed through the use of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Key informant interview was also carried out. The study discovers that Nigeria and most countries in Africa have entered economic recessions because of policy implementation challenges such as: unrealistic goal setting, political patronage, political instability, neglect of target beneficiaries and lack of consideration of policy environment. The study recommends that Africa should set policy goals that are implementable. The Sustainable Development Goals should be reviewed by African countries to properly domesticate the goals with environmental considerations. Africa should do more to check corruption. Policies designed for implementation by Federal government in Nigeria should include the state and local government contents. There should be participation of the target beneficiaries in any policy design to better their live. This will ensure ownership and avoid sabotage. It is only when these are considered in the implementation of SDGs that it can make impact in Africa.</p> <p>Keywords: Africa, Development environmental, implementation, participation, Sustainable</p>
<p>Uswatul Fikriyah GICICSSH1716104</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Engagement Cancellation and Its Legal Implication in Malaysia in Comparison with Regulation of Marriage in Indonesia on Law Number 1 Year 1974 and KHI (Woman's Rights Perspective)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uswatul Fikriyah Indonesia Endowmnet Fund for Education (LPDP), Brawijaya University, Indonesia</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Purpose of this research was to describe the legal implication of engagement cancellation in Malaysia and to analyze the woman's rights protection aspects in Act 303 Islamic Family Law Federal Territory 1984 Malaysia in comparison with regulation in Indonesia in Law Number 1 year 1974 about Marriage and KHI as the main regulation of marriage in Indonesia. This research was Normative Legal research. The approach used in this research was statue approach. It was studying about law that written in Act. From this reserach can be seen that engagement in Malaysia contains legal implication as explained in section 15 Islamic Family Law Federal Territory 1984 Malaysia. It is because engagement is considered as a contract. All of parties that involved in this contract must obey it as long as there is no legal reason to deny it. Implications of engagement cancellation in Malaysia are someone who become the victim of engagement cancellation can absolutely posses all of gifts given in time of engagement. Conversely, someone who cancels the engagement must return all of gifts and carry all of losses expenses to prepare engagement and wedding party. In this matter, to get their rights, the victims of engagement cancellation can do prosecution in Syariah Court (Mahkamah syariah). This matter is different from regulation in Indonesia which is not recognize enggagement as a contract. Regulation of Act 303 Islamic Family Law Federal Territory 1984 Malaysia contains woman's rights protection aspect. In this Legislation, women have their rights according to their position, i.e. Rights before marriage, rights in marriage, and rights after marriage is broken. The purpose of Woman's rights protection is to women can get their rights in marriage life and support gender equality in family life. This woman's protection aspects are accordance with some views of gender figure like Asghar Ali Engineer, Qasim Amin, and other woman's rights view.</p> <p>Key Word: Engagement Cancellation, Legal Implication, and Woman's Rights, KHI, Law Number 9 Year 1974 on Marriage</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Arpita Chatterjee GICICSSH1716105</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Postcolonial Ecofeminist Reading Of Margaret Atwoods Surfacing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arpita Chatterjee Department Of English, Faculty Of Humanities,Rashtrapant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University,Nagpur,India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines Atwood's Surfacing using the critical framework of postcolonial ecofeminism. The text is interrogated as a complex site of contestation and negotiation of gender, race, colonial history and neo-colonial present as well as the environment. The paper argues that the central trope of the narrative – the search for a father by a daughter – is a signifier for the search and reclamation of identity, roots and oneness with nature.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Taek Kyu Kim GICICSSH1716107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Interpreting the Competence of Retired Bureaucrats:Industry Specific Experts or Revolving Door Lobbyists?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sounman Hong Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Taek Kyu Kim Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigates the concept of bureaucratic competence. Specifically, we challenge the argument that “careerists’ premium”—the observations that public services run by careerists receive better performance evaluations than services administered by other types of public managers—is necessarily due to the superior expertise of career bureaucrats. The evidence comes from the performance evaluations of Korean state-owned enterprises (SOEs) managed by different types of executives during the 2008-2014 period. Results support the existence of careerists’ premium. However, we found that the premium is significant only when the executives retired from the governmental agency that oversees the performance evaluation. Moreover, the gap between qualitative and quantitative evaluation scores increase significantly when the evaluated SOEs are managed by career executives retired from the regulating agency. This result offers indicative evidence that the often-reported careerists’ premium may not necessarily suggest careerists’ greater expertise; it may also be the product of lobbying and regulatory capture.</p> <p>Keywords: bureaucratic competence, rent-seeking, regulatory capture, lobbying, state-owned enterprise</p>
<p>Dr. S. Rajendran GICICSSH1716108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Analytical Study of Marine Fish Export Practice & Problems in India with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. S. Rajendran Assistant professor, PG and Research Dept. of Commerce, Government Arts College, Paramakudi, Tamil Nadu, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In India, the marine fishing industry occupies an important place in the organized sector. As a source of food, fisheries stand almost at par with agriculture and animal husbandry. Fisheries have a large potential to fulfill the basic objectives of production-cum full employment as envisaged in the development plans of India. Fisheries provide employment to millions of people directly and indirectly. In a direct way it provides employment through the allied activities like net making, boot carving, fish processing, fish transportation, ice and salt making and the like. Marine environment in India has a great potential with a vast coastline of 7500 kms, which is the 6th largest in the world. The fishing ground available is two million square kilometers, yielding an annual fish catch of over four million tonnes. It is estimated that marine products export will be one of the top five foreign exchange earners for the country. India is one among the seven largest fish producing countries in the world. Indian marine fishing sector plays a significant role in the economy of the country through employment generation, foreign exchange earning and above all by providing Japan, United States and European Union countries account for three fourth of India’s exports in terms of value. These countries are well aware that like any other export oriented industry in India, seafood exports also enjoy several concessions and benefits such as capital grant and subsidy for commissioning of plant and equipments, import duty exemptions by Export Promotion Council (EPC) schemes, subsidized interest rates for the loans linked to exports, imports entitlement duty credits by DEPB (Duty Entitlement Pass Book) schemes and tax concessions for the profits. Though these concessions are granted for infrastructure development, they are always treated as cost subsidy to products by developed countries. They have a notion that cheapness in value of these products will result in dumping in their</p>

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<p>Putriyana Asmarani GICICSSH1716111</p>	<p>markets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alice In The Cakti Economic Theory (CET) E-Wonderland: Kakotopia Or Utopia?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Putriyana Asmarani Department of International Relation,CV International Research Development for Human Beings,Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cakti Indra Gunawan Department of International Relation,CV International Research Development for Human Beings,Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Debates on the existed e-government and its critique has been ignited in the new era of digitalized everything. In order to march the global change of governing, studies are conducted to point whether it is worth applying. As part of this challenging case, this paper explores Cakti Economic Theory (CET) a theory found in 2016 as the new e-governing management such as reporting, rewarding, and punishing system to enhance nation's productivity in employment Bandersnatch, government policy in the law of Absolom, security and service in electronic Bayard the bloodhound. The researcher coined Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland Characters to put into metaphor the overall image of e-government. This paper compare and contrast CET with existing e-government studies, mainly in its failure and successful diagnoses. Finally, CET's management reduces failure diagnoses and expected to be successful as e-government.</p>
<p>Saroj Aryal GICICSSH1716114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Security Complexities of South Asia and its impact on integrity of SAARC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saroj Kumar Aryal Non Profitable Organization,Citizens Foundation,Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>South Asia, on one hand can be considered as a region with diversities and on the other hand, a region with complexities. There are different instincts that can bind the region together and at the same time those separate the integrity of the South Asian nations. In one part of the world, they are uniting to fight common threat and enemies. But South Asia, having so many common threats and the possibilities to cooperate to fight that, is unable to stand together to fight those common enemies. Historical factors, territorial disputes, ideological and the cultural differences and many other small but crucial things have been stopping this region from cooperating.Meanwhile, as the only hope of the regional integrity, SAARC has been accused for being a talk shop. The function of SAARC is almost nil. Instead of showing its regional attitude, SAARC has failed to cooperate in beneficial sectors like trade and tourism. Inter-state and intrastate issues like terrorism, fake currency, human trafficking are among the major issues which SAARC has failed to address. Security complexities, which are common and only can, deter collectively, but in terms of South Asia, have only created a scenario of mistrust among the nations. While collective effort and cooperation can bring prosperity and peace in the region, disbelief among member states, at the same time is inviting collapse. So this research paper intends to point out those serious securities: inter-state and intra-state, threat and its impact on the integrity of the SAARC.</p>

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Mahdi Tamizifar
GICICSSH1716128

The Explanation Of Changes In Values And Its Relationship With Subjective Welfare (Case Study Of Three Generations Of Iranians From 1951 Through 1995)

Reihane Tamizifar

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Mahdi Tamizifar

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Abstract

This study investigated the procedure of the changes in values and welfare in Iran, which was conducted among three generations in Tehran. The key question is "what differences are found in value changes and subjective welfare of different generations of the population under study; and how are these differences associated with the occurred social changes in Iran?" The sample (n=384) consisted of three generations of Tehran residents: the generation who has lived before Revolution (those who were born between 1946 and 1959), the generation who has lived in the time of Revolution and the war between Iran and Iraq (those who were born between 1960 and 1979) and the generation of after Revolution (those who were born between 1970 and 1995). Findings indicated that the tendency towards changes and conservativeness is significantly different among the generations. The average tendencies towards values that showed achievement of personal aims are significantly different among generations. There is a relationship between the first generation's affective well-being, and the second and third generations' subjective welfare. But the tendency towards self-transcendence is of no significant difference among generations and these values are only related to the second generation's subjective and cognitive welfare. Overall, it can be said that the tendency towards different values and the feeling of subjective welfare is different among generations, but this difference is not that big to be named a "gap".

Keywords: value, subjective welfare, generation, generation changes

Manisha Lamsal
GICICSSH1716136

Declining Political Participation Of Citizens: A Case From Kalikot District

Manisha Lamsal

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Abstract

It is always possible to imagine society from remote areas and assume its situation. But it is equally important to know how people are trying to overcome the situation of inaccessibility to political participation. Political participation is mandatory in making political decisions, which should be in favor of people residing in the particular place. Substantively, on the other hand, people are lacking access and participation at political level. In case of Nepal, citizens are valued only during the time of election, which the state-nation is not really has been able to hold it on regular interval, directly affecting political participation at local cum including central level. Moreover, no political party is serious about linking the gap between precepts and practice of democracy including electrocracy (Baral, 2005). Consequently, Karnali is also more dependent on Kathmandu (center) for decision making and investment. There is no autonomy in planning and development that definitely lessens political participation at a local level (Adhikari, 2008). Kalikot, one of the five districts of Karnali, is also

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	<p>seemed to be going through the same situation. People are finding it hard to make their political participation effective. The local agencies have excuses of geographical difficulties and people's unwillingness. My paper will, therefore talk about the same problem that people are facing excessively in the remote areas, such as, Kalikot. Data collected from face to face interviews, informal conversation and personal observation both with several respondents and district level gatherings in 2016 will present experiences of people living in Kalikot district on their access toward political participation. Hence, in this paper, I will try to show how people's views and their efforts and local agencies are perceived in increasing political participation of people at a local level.</p> <p>Key Words:Political participation, Citizen, local agencies, state</p>
<p>Alfian Mahardika GICICSSH1716139</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Freedom Of Expression In Social Media As Implementation Of Pancasila Value In The Framework To HarmonizeDemocratic System In Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alfian Mahardika Faculty Of Law,University Of Al Azhar,Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Legal Aspect of the Freedom of expression is fundamental human rights which is now a concern with the action Monitoring and screening access to information and and heavy surveillance application that eventually break the privacy rights of the netizens by government apparatus, whether those acts are done by law or against the law. Freedom of expression Monitoring is a state authority and its enactment needs to be using pancasila value in accordance with the law of Law No.11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions, while ensuring to access information that any citizen can use for actualize themselves and express opinions without hatred towards society. This legal research is made using juridic-normative approach with the secondary data literature study through legal literature with analyze between legislation applicable to legal theories and important implementation practices of positive law which will be discussed. This legal research to know about the regulation of freedom of expression through social media according to laws and regulations and its application in Indonesia. The conclusions drawn from this study need to be developed not only online, but also to discuss in more detail the freedom of expression in social media. The right to freedom of expression is one of the important features of a democratic country that upholds high sovereignty of the people to realize the implementation of that state well, and the state has jurisdiction to determine, apply, and judge upon anyone who damages Pancasila. Freedom of expression through social media is a fundamental and fundamental human right that must be protected. However, in the case of the fulfillment of rights there will also be an obligation to respect and respect the rights of others; the exercise of those rights may be decided by law. Various cases of freedom of expression through digital media become a process of enforcing this Human Rights.Keywords: Monitoring and Filtering, Freedom of Expression</p>
<p>H.A.A.Swarnawathie GICICSSH1716142</p>	<p>Dress and Culture; A study on Socio-Cultural Aspects of Traditional Dress in Sri Lanka</p> <p>H.A.A.Swarnawathie Senior Lecturer, Department of Sinhala,University of Kelaniya,Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

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	<p>The traditional dress of any country symbolizes the national identity of that particular nation. It is also identified as national costume which represents the geographical and social impacts of that particular society. In most of countries there are some traditional dresses especially made for the typical festive events and some for the daily usage. At present the western clothing has become usual in most of the countries of the world, however on the special cultural events and in the days of national importance, the traditional dresses are worn with pride. In the context of Sri Lanka, even today traditional dresses used in ancient periods can be seen at different festive occasions. And also most of people specially rural people wearsome dresses made with some modifications of ancient traditional dresses. The objective of this study is to identify the various types of traditional dresses and to examine the socio cultural implications of them. The literary survey method is applied in collecting related information. According to the findings, in ancient times there were various dresses and physically they have been served mostly as protection from elements. And also the cultural aspects of the traditional dresses can be seen as gender differentiation, social status and religious practices, and ancient societies were not known the modern concept “fashion”.</p> <p>Key words: traditional dress, cultural aspects of dress, fashion, gender differentiation</p>
<p>Kamila Nurul Alimah GICICSSH1716143</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Television Company Must Innovate or Die: The Effect of Psychological Capital to Innovative Working Behavior in Television Creative Industry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kamila Nurul Alimah Industrial and Organizational Department, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Kampus Baru UI, Depok, Jawa Barat, 16424, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Endang Parahyanti Industrial and Organizational Department, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Kampus Baru UI, Depok, Jawa Barat, 16424, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study explores the effect of psychological capital to innovative working behavior among millennial generation in television creative industry. It was based on the development of internet and digital technologies which have been increased in recent years, so it took innovation from television industry to deal with that condition. The data of this study were collected from 30 employees using online questionnaires which targeting to millennials employee population that currently working in television industry and live in the region of Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (also known as Jabodetabek region). Correlation and regression were used to analyze the obtained data. Results clearly reveal that the psychological capital has a positive and significant effect on innovative working behavior ($R^2 = 0.502$, $p < .01$) and also psychological capital predicted innovative working behavior ($F(4,29) = 17.601$, $p < .01$). Among four tested component of psychological asset, Self-efficacy component ($R^2 = .596$, $p < .01$) and Hope ($R^2 = .193$, $p < .01$) has a significant effect on innovative work behavior. Surprisingly, optimism and resilience do not have significant effect on innovative work behavior. The implication of the research for the management of the organization is that management should take psychological capital as a tool to imbibe creativity and innovativeness among their millennials employees and develop it to foster a climate where employees can show creativity and innovative behavior in their</p>

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	<p>organization. Keywords: psychological capital, innovative working behavior, innovative work behavior, millennial generation.</p>
 <p>Novendra Hidayat GICICSSH1716144</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Radicalism In Indonesia And The Reflective Alternatives To Reduce</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim Political Science Department, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Novendra Hidayat Political Science Department, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dini Wulansari English Literature Department, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Radicalism has been an important issue in Indonesia since the last few decades. Identity exclusivity, mainly religion, has caused the increasing of radicalism potency in term of its inter-citizen relation. In order to solve the problem, it is needed contra-radicalism and de-radicalization strategies. In this case, contra-radicalism is carried out by immigration restriction, early detection, law enforcement, and organizations control. Meanwhile, deradicalization can be executed through education inclusive approach; leader persuasion, Pancasila socialization expansion, and religion position understanding straighten out. In addition, it needs to strengthen the citizenship principles, and encouraging the politics of welfare.</p> <p>Keywords: radicalism, contra-radicalism, and de-radicalization</p>
<p>Ma. Andrea Anne S. Dabuet GICICSSH1716145</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The "Doctors to the Barrio" Program and its Impact to its Stakeholders in the Municipality of Rapu-rapu, Albay</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ma. Andrea Anne S. Dabuet Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies major in International Development, Social Sciences Department, College of Liberal Arts and Communication, La Salle University Dasmaringas, Dasmaringas City, Cavite 4115, Republic of the Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leong, China L. Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies major in International Development, Social Sciences Department, College of Liberal Arts and Communication, La Salle University Dasmaringas, Dasmaringas City, Cavite 4115, Republic of the Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Llabres, Jessa Mae L. Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies major in International Development, Social Sciences Department, College of Liberal Arts and Communication, La Salle University Dasmaringas, Dasmaringas City, Cavite 4115, Republic of the Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study reviews and analyzes the implementation of the "Doctors to the Barrio" (DTTB) program, a physician deployment program of the Department of Health of the Republic of the Philippines that seeks to address the compounding need of geographically isolated and depressed areas (GIDA) in the Philippines the equitable access to healthcare services. These are done by gauging the program's</p>

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	<p>impact on its main program stakeholders, namely the community people and the deployed DTTB doctor, in the Municipality of Rapu-rapu, Province of Albay. Through qualitative interviews and participatory observation, some of the notable findings are as follows: First, the delivery of healthcare services is devolved. Second, the community health workers' and locals' initiatives and the sudden shift of the doctor's environment and lifestyle have each created its own impact, of which are mostly positive in the overall performance of the program in the community. Third, the doctor assigned was burdened by the magnitude of the community's healthcare needs; however, his commitment, both as expressed in the contract and as a devoted public servant, enabled him to fulfill his tasks. The study recommends that the modern sustainability of the program must be studied. Also, the technical provisions of the program must be perused and updated by the concerned stakeholders.</p> <p>Keywords: DTTB, GIDA, devolved set-up, initiatives, public service</p>
 <p>Thawatchai Sangseema GICICSSH1716146</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pull Factors Of Chain Migration: The Contexts Of Laos Workers In Udonthani, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thawatchai Sangseema Social Development ,Faculty Humanities And Social Science,Khonkean University,Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr.Thanapauge Chamaratana Development of Social Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social science, KhonKaen University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The tendency of migration of Lao workers is likely to increase especially the chain migration through social network. The objective of this research is therefore to study the pull factors behind the chain migration through social network of Lao workers in Udonthani using qualitative research method. The analytical unit was at the network level. The data was collected using the in-depth interview guidelines conducted with 15 Lao labourers and participation and non-participation observation. The research site was Udonthani province. Content analysis was performed with the obtained data based on the ATLAS.tiprogramme. The research results showed that pull factors are the key reasons driving Lao labourers to migrate to work in Udonthani. These pull factors are composed of: Udonthani economic growth, demands as well as shortage of labourers in Udonthani, preference of Lao labourers among employers in Udonthani, and persuasion from the social network and the sub-social network called "chain migration". Most of the workers come through this network via three chains: The first consists of the employers or the pioneer group of Lao labourers who already returned home. The second include the highly experienced labourers in Udonthani. The third consists of the newlabourers with less than5-year experiences, who account for the majority of the labour migrants to Udinthani.</p> <p>Keywords: Chain Migration, Migration, Social Network</p>
<p>Boopen Seetanah GICICSSH1716147</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Link between Interest Rate and Savings:The Case of Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Boopen Seetanah University of Mauritius,Mauritius</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">E Bedeu University of Mauritius, Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigates the effect of the rate of return on savings for the case of an emerging economy using dynamic time series econometric analysis over the period 1975 to 2015. Results from the analysis showed that in the long-run, the interest rate has a highly significant positive influence upon the level of savings, with a 1% increase in the interest rate leading to an increase of 2.07% in the savings. In the short-run, the inflation rate, the young age dependency rate and per capita income appeared to be the only determinants of savings in the country, with interest rate showing no significant impact.</p> <p>Keywords: Domestic savings; rate of interest; Vector error correction model (VECM)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">The Impact Of Terrorism On Tourism Demand In Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Darshana Boojhawon University Of Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Boopen Seetanah University Of Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">V Teeroovengadum University Of Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study analyses the effects of terrorism on tourism demand in Mauritius for the period of 1983 to 2015. It uses a dynamic time series econometric approach namely an ARDL framework to investigate the hypothesized link. The results reveal that in the short run terrorism incidents has an impact on the tourism demand in Mauritius due to the reactive psychological perception that tourists have about travelling. However in the long run, this is not the case. This is due to the fact that Mauritius is perceived to be a safe destination with no major history of terrorism incidents or political instability.</p> <p>Keywords: Terrorism, Tourism demand, Mauritius</p>
 <p>Dr Ifeanyichukwu Micheal Abada GICICSSH1716148</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethical Investigation On The Role Of Culture And Gender With Specific Reference To Their Impact On Development In Post-Colonial Igbo Nigerian Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Ifeanyichukwu Micheal Abada Department Of Political Science, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Okafor Nneka Ifeoma Department of Philosophy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Issues of women's development, economic and biological are inseparable from women's wellbeing. What has become spectacular is that many African women are doubly marginalized economically, politically and psychologically by our African neo-colonial culture that perpetuates the oppression of women. The aim of this paper is to ethically interrogate the role culture has continued to play when</p>

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	<p>placed in line with gender. It will assess the complete interplay of gender and culture in contemporary society and how cultural politics affects development using the historical experience of the Igbo women of Eastern Nigeria as typical of African society in general where cultural practices reinforces male power and portrays the idea of women's inferiority where their rights are being undermined by cultural laws. Culture must be remembered as one of the social factors that explains society and determines gender ideology which defines the responsibility and behavior of both sex and influence access to the control of resources and participation in decision making. The paper will also cross-examine family values which is an important cultural factor whose effect on gender is very significant and cannot be bypassed when gender development and culture are being investigated. The significance of this paper however, is to subsist in revealing the centrality of gender and culture as it pertains to the ongoing call for development strategy to enhance sustainability in Africa which could be achieved by removing various cultural barriers that marginalizes, inhibits and subordinates women.</p> <p>Keywords: Culture, Development, Ethics, Gender, Post-colonialism</p>
<p>Dr. K. R. Pillai GICICSSH1716149</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Labour Market Structure in Tourism: A Cross-sectional Inquiry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. K. R. Pillai Professor, School of Management, Manipal University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B. Vijayakumar Director, School of Management, Manipal University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One of the remarkable developments in the post-War era is the triggering growth of the service sector, with an exponential growth of tourism industry. As a development vector, with vast potential of labour absorption capacity, tourism is unarguably a viable development strategy option for country like India, which are attributed by plenty educated labour force and destination advantages. Though tourism industry is experiencing a spurting growth and a plethora of studies are available on the various aspects of tourism, labour relations in the industry is still an unexplored area of academic research. Moreover, despite the labour significance of the industry, the intricacies of labour market in tourism remain largely unexplored. The present study focuses on the employment aspects of tourism in a regional perspective. The study was conducted in India. Workers engaged in hotels and restaurants were contacted with structured questionnaires. The study identifies that tourism offers a plethora of non-standard forms of employment and there by opens ample scope for freshers and those who are sidelined from formal labour market. The results disclose that labour market in tourism industry is characterised by ad hoc employment arrangements. It is also observed that plenty of prospective labour, with required training and skill, enables the employer community to distort the labour market that continues to be precarious to the present as well as future work force. The study concludes that workers are not compensated with wage and working conditions commensurate to their education, training and committed toil to the success of the firm.</p> <p>Key Words: India, Tourism, Tourism labour market, Labour market structure, Labour economics</p>
<p>Suraj Francis Noronha GICICSSH1716150</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Is Job Performance better attributable to Performance Management System or Work Engagement?</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Suraj Francis Noronha Assistant Professor (Senior Scale), School of Management, Manipal University, Manipal, 576104, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P. G. Aquinas Associate Professor and Chairman, Post Graduate Department of Studies and Research in Social Work, Mangalore University, Mangala Gangothri, Mangalore, 574119, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aruna Doreen Manezes Research Scholar, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, 590018, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Managing performance of employee is a critical task for any organization. In this regard there is more emphasis on performance management and work engagement of the employees in the recent times. Performance management has its own niche in ensuring work engagement, which can in-turn lead to higher job performance. Performance management as a concept and practice has substantive potential to fulfil business demands of an organization by integrating its growth with motivational needs of human resource. The purpose of this paper is to reconnoiter the influence of performance management system and work engagement on job performance. A total of 62 valid responses are analyzed in this paper as part of the pilot test. The theoretical robustness was established through this study. It is found that work engagement is better attributable to job performance when compared with performance management. However, work engagement has been better ascribed as a mediator between performance management system and job performance. The study has implications for HR teams to revisit the performance management system periodically to incorporate the evolving themes in an organization, wherein employees and organizations co-evolve.</p> <p>Key words: Performance Management System, Work Engagement, Job Performance</p>
<p>Raweewan Proyrungroj GICICSSH1716151</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Constraints and Perceived Risks of Tourists in Travelling</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Raweewan Proyrungroj The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to examine the constraints and perceived risks of tourists in travelling. An interpretive paradigm utilizing qualitative research approach. The data were drawn from 33 respondents who had never been to travel abroad and/or those who had never travelled abroad and/or within the country during the last 5 years. These respondents were selected using purposive sampling and snowball sampling. The methods used to collect the data were semi-structured interviews and participant observation. The number of the respondents was justified by the saturation point, which is when no theme was found to emerge from the data. The collected data were analysed by using the thematic analysis technique. The findings revealed that all the respondents in this study had faced limitations or constraints in travelling. These constraints could be classified into 3</p>

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	<p>main groups: (i) intrapersonal constraints (i.e. fear of travelling with certain modes of transportation, language barriers; fear of terrorism and/or natural disaster); (ii) interpersonal constraints (i.e. do not have appropriate person to accompany when travelling, and having family burden); and (iii) structural constraints (i.e. insufficient time to travel, and insufficient budget to travel). In terms of perceived risks in travelling, seven categories of perceived risks were identified. These included: (i) risks concerning transportation (i.e. fear of airplane crashing); (ii) risks concerning laws and orders (i.e. fear of being a target of crimes); (iii) health risks (i.e. fear of getting sick or being infected with diseases at the tourist destination); (iv) risks concerning accommodations (i.e. dirtiness of the accommodation); (v) risks concerning climate (i.e. fear of natural disaster); (vi) risks concerning tourist attractions (i.e. insufficient and dirty public toilets); and (vii) risks concerning medical support system (i.e. lack of efficient medical support in a case of being sick or getting accident).</p>
 <p>Qusai Al-Thebyan GICICSSH1716152</p>	<p>Problems Of Translating Cultural Markers From Arabic Into English</p> <p>Qusai Al-Thebyan Department Of English, Hashemite University, Jordan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper shows the distortive effects of using domesticating translation strategies, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements. The paper makes use of excerpts extracted from some Arabic novels translated into English. The paper will analyze the examples and their translations, showing the translation strategies used, and their effect on the quality of the translation. In most of the cases, a contorted translation is produced due to the use of domesticating translation methods. Much of the intended meaning, if not all, is lost, the identity of the original text is sacrificed, and its uniqueness and particularity are denuded. Each selected text is going to be retranslated by the researcher using a foreignizing approach. The suggested translation is going to be analyzed and compared to the original translation to show which translation is closer to the original text and keeps its identity; and to show which translation adds to the knowledge of the TL reader, and enriches the TL text. It goes without saying that translation should be faithful to the original text in the first place. But it should also teach the target audience about the source culture, its people, literature, and language. As a process of transculturation, or even cross-fertilization, translation should also help enrich the target language, its literature and culture through introducing new linguistic, stylistic, and cultural elements to the target language and culture. Domesticating methods of translation deactivate and disrupt this vital function. Foreignizing methods, however, will prove to be better, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements.</p>
 <p>Phitsanou Kongay</p>	<p>Quality Of Life And The Impact Of Migration Of Migrant Households From The Construction Of Hydroelectric Dams In The Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p>Phitsanou Kongay Faculty Of Humanities And Social Sciences, Konkhean University, Lao</p> <p>Thanapruerk Chamarat</p> <p>Abstracts</p> <p>This qualitative research has a purpose. To study the quality of life and the effects</p>

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<p>GICICSSH1716154</p>	<p>of the migration of migrant households from the hydroelectric dams in Lao PDR. How to collect data by in-depth interviews with the heads of households migrating from dams. Electricity in the area of the village. And 12 villages were allocated to Soppouan and Phonthong Villages Khamkert district, Bolikhamxay province, using interviewing methods with participatory and non-participatory observation by analyzing contextual data, descriptive analysis based on conceptual framework developed from theory. The results show that 1) migrant households have a better quality of life with the knowledge, skills and experience gained together with the knowledge gained from the Theun Hinboun Hydro Power Company. In addition, there is a better standard of living. 2) The impact of hydroelectric dams on migration makes it positively stable and comfortable. Every household is satisfied on compensation from the project. Otherwise to the positive impact, there are also have negative impact in terms of social conditions, there is a need for coexistence among different cultures, religions and lifestyles so it's make them to have the different idea and the lack of unity In addition, the utilization of natural resources and the environment in the new area does not respond to their lifestyle especially livelihoods areas not conducive to the production of households. Keywords: quality of life, impact of migration Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>
<p>Gita Genia Fatihat GICICSSH1716155</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effect Of Employee Stock Ownership Program, Leverage, Size And Growth To Return On Equity At Manufacture Company</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gita Genia Fatihat Affiliation: Faculty Of Economic And Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Financial performance is a description of condition company to assess profitability and return on equity. Financial performance can be influenced by many factors, that is ESOP, leverage, size and growth. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effect of ESOP, leverage, size and growth on financial performance. The financial performance used ROE method with dupont system. The paper includes a conceptual as well as empirical analysis, in which data from a sample of listed manufactur firms for the period from 2011 to 2015. The method of this paper is descriptive and verifikatif, method to describe research variables and explain the relationship between variables with hypothesis testing. Data analysis technique is panel data model, use F test and T test. From the result of this study, it can be concluded that ESOP has a significant effect to ROE, leverage not significant to ROE, size has significant effect to ROE, and growth not significant to ROE. Future research can examine other variabels, such as funding policies, ownership structures, intellectual capital and good corporate governance. Researchers can take samples in other sectors, such as financial and insurance sector, service sector, property sector, or industry sector also. Keyword: ESOP, leverage, size, growth, financial performance, ROE</p>
<p>Xiong Shuangling GICICSSH1716165</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Persuasive Impact Of Different Source Of Parodic Advertising: When Parodies Made By Users And Companies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Xiong Shuangling Department of Journalism & Mass Communication Korea University, Republic of Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

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	<p>Now with the technology of new media, consumers can create their own ads for the brands that they like or dislike, and then share these ads with other consumers via social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. At the same time, parody advertising is also increasingly applied in advertising so as to attract consumers' attention. As anyone such as ads agencies, firms or even Internet users have the chance to produce parody ads, parody advertising could have different influence on consumers' attitudes depending on who making them. A 2*2*2 factorial experiment design method is adopted to investigate how consumers' attitudes toward the brand, and purchase intentions are influenced by parody ads that generated by consumer themselves or companies and examine the moderating effect of product familiarity on the relationships between ad appeals (rational vs emotional), source and brand attitude.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yitan Chen GICICSSH1716170</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Possibilities of applying the feudal monarchy in modern society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yitan Chen Senior Student, Hangzhou No.2 High School of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study is to compare the legal systems under the feudal monarchy and modern democracy, so as to explore the feasibility and efficiency of applying the feudal monarchy legal system in modern society. The research summarizes the characteristics of the legal system under the feudal monarchy by discussing the legal practice and legal thoughts in Chinese history. Since China is a country with a long-lasting autocratic monarchy and extreme authoritarianism, we will focus on legal practice and representative cases under the autocratic monarchy in ancient China. After the Western bourgeois revolutions such as English Bourgeois Revolution and French Revolution, the universal social pattern of the world has undergone tremendous challenges and changes. This has been accompanied by the changes of the legal system to meet the needs of the rapid development of the market economy and the change of balance of class forces, as well as many traditions and living habits. The reflection on the conflict of legal change in the transiting period will enable us to better understand the profound differences in the legal system under modern democracy.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Okafor Nneka Ifeoma GICICSSH1716172</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exposing The Ghost Workers Cartel: Another Fight To Get It Right.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Okafor Nneka Ifeoma, PhD Department of Philosophy University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ifeanyichukwu Michael Abada, PhD Department of Political Science University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Omeh, Paul Hezekiah Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The institutionalization of public service in prismatic cum transition and take-off societies of Africa had been necessitated following the flag independence given to her. The continuity in the act and process of governing emerging states in its day to day administrative functions are carried out by the public service. The nature and character exhibited by Post-Colonial system of Nigerian Public Service has</p>

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	<p>been characterized by bloated number of ghost workers who receive their salaries and other emoluments at the end of the month. However, there tend to be dramatic turn by the government at various levels to fish-out the cankerworm which has eaten deep into the fabrics of the government. The introduction of the integrated personnel payroll and information system by the federal government and computerization exercise by the state government is a significant tool to put to death the menace of ghost workers syndrome in Nigeria. However, it is at this point that the study seeks to investigate whether the integrated personnel payroll and information system has implicated the payroll fraud in Nigeria, using Enugu state as a case study. In other words, the paper ethically investigated the extent to which the state government has utilized the IPPIS in its planning and budgeting. Qualitative and quantitative methods were adequately utilized in generating its data, while the theoretical frame work of analysis was anchored on the Marxist theory of Post-Colonial state. The findings study has revealed that the introduction of IPPIS and computerization exercise has ethically exposed and blocked the holes through which the state treasuries were siphoned and it has also enhanced quality planning and budgeting in the state.</p> <p>Keywords: Biometric Verification Number (BVN), Enugu State, Ethics, Ghost Workers, Integrated Personnel Payroll and Information System (IPPIS), Planning and Budgeting.</p>
<p>Ifeanyichukwu Michael Abada GICICSSH1716173</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Predatory State—Ethno-regional Relations, Parasitic Oligarchic Class and the Restructuring Question in Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Okafor Nneka Ifeoma, PhD Department of Philosophy University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ifeanyichukwu Michael Abada, PhD Department of Political Science University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Omeh, Paul Hezekiah Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The state, according to Marxian class analysis, is supposed to be an independent and neutral force, standing above all societal forces. Its relations with the society are to maintain order and to treat all sections of the political society on the principles of equity and equality, being a product of a social contract arising from the people. However, the Nigerian state, true to its colonial descent and mission, sowed the seed of disorder by taking side with a section of the society. Determined to leverage one region against another, the state became partisan, exploitative and predatory in character and principle. From the favoured region has emerged a parasitic class, feeding fat on the resources and pains of other regions. Being the beneficiary of state predation, the class has constituted itself into a guardian class for the preservation of the predatory state structure. Consequently, this perceived odious political structure has attracted the concerns of other sections of the country, whose insistence is on having the structure restructured so as to enable each region or zone take its fates into its hands. Four out of the six zones into which the country is divided have lent their support to restructuring, while two (the zones of the parasitic oligarchic class) are in vehement opposition to it. In analogous terms, their opposition is informed by the fear of a parasite losing its host, which corresponds to death.</p>

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	<p>Keywords: Predatory state, Ethno-regional relations, Parasitic class, Restructuring.</p>
<p>Mohamed Mostafa GICICSSH1716061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Profiling Kuwaiti Female Apparel Consumers: Self-Identity, Social Interactions And Prestige Consumption</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohamed Mostafa Marketing, Gulf University for Science and Technology, Kuwait</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study examines female fashion consumer profiles in Kuwait. Drawing on symbolic interactionist, fashion adoption theory, the trickle-down theory, the collective selection theory and the mass-market theory, this study examines the influence of self-identity, social interactions and prestige consumption on Kuwait female apparel consumers. Using self-organizing maps, discriminant and multiple correspondence analyses, results unveiled three distinct clusters: liberals, traditionalists and conservatives. Liberals include students, singles with a low income, less than KD 500. They are younger and wear neither Abaya nor Hijab. Traditionalists include employees, mixed between married and divorced females. They have moderate income between KD 500-1,500, two age groups between 25-30 and 31-35 years. Finally, conservatives include older females of age 36 – 45 years. They are housewives with a high-income of more than KD 1,500, and wear both Abaya and Hijab. Findings seem to confirm that the younger generations of females in Kuwait are by far living a different life than their mothers and grandmothers. Findings also show that culture, especially religion and traditions, is still exercising an enduring influence on Kuwaiti females purchasing behavior. Keywords: Fashion; consumer profiles; self-identity; social interactions; prestige consumption; Kuwait.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Sangeeta Avachar GICICSSH1716068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Energy Crisis in The Fifth Sacred Thing of Starhawk: An Ecofeminist Philosophical Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sangeeta Avachar Department of English, L. S. Kamaltai Jamkar Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parbhani - 431401, Maharashtra, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>“Economic growth is facilitated through overexploiting natural resources, and in turn this creates a scarcity of those resources.”(Shiva, 270) In the same vein, energy crisis has grown a glaring issue since the world has started endless consumption of conventional energy forms. However, according to Vandana Shiva, “[t]he greatest pressure on the earth’s resources is not from large number of poor people but from a small number of the world’s ever-consuming elite.” (86) Thus, this tremendously increasing utilization of energy has impinged the world in the scarcity of energy sources. However, a remedy has been found in the form of non-conventional energy sources such as wind, solar and tidal energy. Yet, we can’t deny that these non-conventional sources of energy once had been availed as conventional sources of energy until the invention of the steam engine in the eighteenth century by James Watt as conveyed by C. L. Wadhwa. We also should remember that the exploration of the new world had taken place by utilizing wind-powered ships only. Besides, non-conventional energy sources are extensively available in the world free of cost, are pollution free and inexhaustible. Human beings have been quite familiar with the use of these energy sources from</p>

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	<p>ages, however, due to lack of technological advancements in that age, the cost of harnessing energy from these sources was not easily affordable, and difficulty of transportation was an equal hazard for utilizing solar, wind and tidal energy. And the biggest concerns today are the issues of gender and various discriminations and unequal distribution of wealth and earth resources among the elites and other discriminated groups. Women and children are forced to wander in search of fuel, fodder and water almost world over and are the worst sufferers in the process of earning livelihood. On the other hand, to satisfy the energy demands of this fastest materially developing world, every alternative is being tried and kept utilizing. At this juncture, the use of coal, fossil fuels and nuclear energy has been accepted as substitute, but unfortunately they pose grave environmental problems polluting our atmosphere to a horrible extent. Availing coal as a substitute for energy generation has turned the planet's heat balance upside down. And no one is unknown to the disastrous effects of nuclear power plants that have incurably harmed the environment and human beings as well especially women, children and other poor and discriminated classes. At the same time, the non-renewable energy source of fossil fuels is on the verge of exhaustion due to over consumption that too again unevenly distributed.</p>
<p>Prof. Bustami Rahman GICICSSH1716071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Involution In Indonesian Civilization: A Historical Review Of Social And Political Behavior Of Indonesian Society Since Independence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Bustami Rahman Sociology, Faculty Of Politics And Social Sciences, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper begins with crucial inquiries about the process of Indonesian civilization growth: Why is Indonesian self-identity different from that of its neighboring nations? Did something wrong happen in its process of self-making? How exactly did this nation come into being in relation with the role of actors involved in that process? The questions above will be responded with hypothetical answers through a historical review of social and political behavior of Indonesian society since its independence. Indonesia's self-making process will be reviewed back from during the period of its independence to see how its civilization grew in comparison to other nations around it. Is it true that the revolution of independence had broken the links of this nation's civilization growth process, or is there another cause? Compared to its neighboring nations whose civilization growths are evolutionary, Indonesia's civilization growth is involutional and will not change anytime soon. This paper aims to analyze it in a hypothetical review. The implication of this paper is the suggestion for Indonesian nation to be alert to the potential continuation of conflicts that may perpetuate the involution process, which can hamper Indonesia's civilization growth.</p> <p>Keywords: civilization, evolution, involution, social & political behavior, self-identity, self-making.</p>
<p>Ayu Kusumastuti GICICSSH1716073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Post- Peasant Marginalization: Education and Income Implication (Correlation Study on 3 Villages , Tumpang District, Malang County, East Java, Indonesia)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ayu Kusumastuti Department of Sociology Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Peasant is livelihood that considerably found in rural area. Peasant also well known as landless agriculturalist and accomplish employers land (Holmes, 1983, p. 734). Peasant tends to be marginalized from agricultural production factor, credit access and market access. This situation was being advanced when the rural capitalism came in and increasingly peasant right marginalization. Peasant marginalization was continuing as Post-Peasant Marginalization. Post Peasant Marginalization shows that after peasant was being stricken of deficient right of agricultural resources, peasant constanly will not be fulfilled basic needs, specifically education and economy/income. With quantitative methods, researcher conducted suryey on 3 villages in Tumpang District namely Wiringinsongo village with 45 samples, Jeru village with 48 samples and Pulungdowo village with 49 samples. Rank Kendall correlation, 5% margin error and SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Science) were employed by researcher. The results show that there are significant correlation between level of education and income with the value of significance 0.003; 0.001 and 0.0019 less than 0.005. It is discovered that the majority of people livelihood is peasant, primary school education has been taken, and they has income less than 1.000.000 rupiah/month or 75 USD/month. The low level of education and income of peasant has been approved that peasant still yet to access worthy life. Peasant becomes marginal tier in the middle of massive development. Pos-peasant marginalization reveals after peasant was being stricken of deficient right, peasant still on low level of prosperity with indication of low education and low income. Keyword: education, economy, income, peasant, basic needs, marginalization, prosperity</p>
 <p>Chun-Hung Hsieh GICICSSH1716076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A study of the purchase intention of health wearable devices</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chia-Chen Chen Department of Management Information Systems, National Chung Hsing University, Guoguang Rd., Taichung City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chun-Hung Hsieh Department of Management Information Systems, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan (R.O.C.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pei-Hsuan Lin Department of Engineering Science, National Cheng Kung University, University Rd., Tainan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Due to the decreasing growth rate of smart phone, high-priced smart phones do not sale as well as before. Hence, manufacturers are trying to seize the opportunity of wearable devices. These kinds of devices can be applied to many areas especially combined with health monitoring; therefore they have a bright prospect in information technology industry. However, there are some researches are about purchase intention of wearable devices; few of them measure the effects in marketing perspective. This study is to aim at the purchase intention of health wearable devices from marketing views. We analyze the effects of purchase intention through Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Empirical results indicate that functional attribute, innovation, brand and additional service would positively affect purchase intention via perceived usefulness and perceived ease of</p>

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	<p>use. Unexpectedly, aesthetics significantly affect neither perceived usefulness nor perceived ease of use. Results also show that perceived ease of use affects to purchase intention more significantly than perceived usefulness does. Eventually, we expect our findings can be served as reference for device manufacturers. Keyword: wearable device, Technology Acceptance Model, product attribute</p>
<p>Ibrahim Akman GICICSSH1716077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ICT Usage Characteristics and Computer Security</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim Akman Computer Engineering Department, Atılım University, İncek-Gölbaşı Akara-Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Atila Bostan Computer Engineering Department, Atılım University, İncek-Gölbaşı Akara-Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In assuring the security in information and communication technologies, user awareness and acquired-user habits are inevitable components, yet they may be qualified as the feeblest ones. As the information technology tries to put its best in providing maximum security, user awareness plays the key-role. The relation in between the demographic factors, usage frequency and issues related to ICT security not to be known yet. Therefore, this study investigates information and communication technology usage characteristics of users on providing secure usage of computers. For this purpose, a survey was conducted among 466 citizens from different layers of the society. The results indicated existence of significant relations between various socio-demographic factors, reason and frequency of ICT usage factors and computer-security issues. Keywords: computer security, demographic factors, ICT usage frequency</p>
<p>Mariko Okishio GICICSSH1716085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Living with Double Life Stories: In-depth Conversations between Siblings of People with Disabilities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mariko Okishio Department of Creative Lifestyle Management, Shohoku College, Kanagawa, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study explores how siblings of people with disabilities live their lives. In-depth conversations were held on 6 times each between two people who had siblings with disabilities and the author. One has a younger brother with cerebral palsy and the other has an elder sister with intellectual disability. In such conversations, the interviewer who has a younger sister with cerebral palsy also narrated her experience as a sibling, since narratives are constructed through interactions between the speaker and the listener. The analysis focused on specific aspects that revealed information regarding their past and future lives. The results showed that the interviewees had varied experiences as siblings of people with disabilities, but they typically had a “double life story,” which represented their own and their siblings’ lives. Meanwhile, they differed in the extent to which they were willing to live independently, and they had ambivalent feelings toward independence. By considering the meanings of independence and interdependence, the siblings may be able to find an alternative lifestyle, which goes beyond the dichotomy between living independently and living with their</p>

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	<p>families. Keywords: siblings of people with disabilities, double life story, in-depth conversations, co-constructed narrative, interdependency</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Roberto Berton GICICSSH1716088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Varieties of Inequality and Some of their Literary Representations in Italy in the 21st Century</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Roberto Berton Italian Department (school of Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies), Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper originates from a module taught at Trinity College Dublin by the present writer on “Italian Society, Contexts and Texts”. The research objectives are to establish in what ways Italy, in the globalized world, can be defined as a post-democracy characterized by late-modern social dynamics and some varieties of inequality. The methodology combines three strands: 1. data analysis (statistics and current research on the topic chosen); 2. sociological elaboration (the main theorists adopted are Bauman, Beck, Crouch, Elliott and Emmert, and Gallino); and 3. literary representations (theories of realist reflection and social commitment). The main sociological findings for the period 2000/2016 are mostly on economic disparity and inequality of opportunities between the rich and the middle class, the old and younger generations, the native and migrant population, and gender inequality. On a literary level, in addition to commercialized escapist literature that avoids confronting the social problems in a committed way, there are various kinds of committed works both in cinema and the novel. The committed literary/cinematic examples given in this paper are by authors Mazzucco, Rea and Segre. The research outcomes reached so far are illustrated online in <i>Contesti sociali italiani e testi</i>, available in the Italian language at http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/460587_ae9475a4410343049ecde5d864df82e3.pdf. The future scope is to continue this research by building an online yearly observatory on Italian social contexts and texts, and expand the research to other areas, for instance the record on human rights, the intercultural dimension, and the effects of the electronic era on Italian mentality and behaviour in the international context.</p> <p>Keywords: Inequality; Globalization; Commitment; Literature; Society</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Lanka Wedikandage GICICSSH1716091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A study of implementation of multicultural educational policies in secondary schools of Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L.N.P.Wedikandage Department of Social Science Education, University of Colombo, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate stakeholders’ views of multicultural educational policies in Sri Lanka. The civil war between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) lasted nearly thirty years. After years of fierce fighting, up to 40,000 civilians were dead and over 250,000 displaced. In war children are the most affected group. UNICEF estimated that there were 900,000 (1998) children in the north east who had a lack of education. Now Sri Lanka has peace. Therefore, multicultural education is important to Sri Lanka to maintain peace. School education can help to change</p>

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	<p>students' attitudes regarding how to live in multicultural society. There are different types of programme initiatives developed by the Government of Sri Lanka with Non-Government Organisations to improve the education of the northern part of Sri Lanka. Most of the children who were born after the 1980s do not have any experience regarding the other ethnic groups that live in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the National Institute of Education and the Ministry of Education started a peace education unit with the help of foreign funds. The Social Cohesion and Peace Unit of the Ministry of Education created a National Policy and a Comprehensive Framework of Action on Education for Social Cohesion and Peace in 2008. In 2007 a new curriculum was introduced for Life Competences and Citizenship Education and Citizenship and Governance. This curriculum contains many peace related concepts. The review of literature shows that the language policies in education encourage the acquisition of three languages among students in Sri Lanka. However, research findings show that, the majority of Sinhala students have limited language competence in relation to students from other ethnic groups. At the same time, teachers multicultural schools wanted language training to build a good intercultural relationship between teachers and students. The research makes clear how extra/co-curricular activities are important to promote social cohesion in Sri Lanka. The key findings indicated that the majority of Sinhala and Tamil students were engaged in the school activities but Muslim students less so. In addition schools had a variety of extra-curricular activities that were designed for minority ethnic groups. Research outcomes also highlight equity issues. For example, there was a perception that rules and regulations were designed to take account of cultural differences in Sri Lanka. Schools allowed students to wear traditional clothes that were important in different cultures, indicating that the schools showed respect to all cultures. There were very few racist incidents reported in schools. Overall it seems that, in these schools with the reputation of good practice in multicultural education practices were successful in maintaining peaceful interactions between ethnic groups. The research outcomes indicated that the national policy of ensuring class textbooks and the curriculum help students understand people from different backgrounds is successful. The research also conform the implementation of national policy guidelines that students from all ethnic groups should be able to study some of their own history in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Keywords: Multicultural education, Social cohesion, Educational policy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Marcela GaneaGICICSSH171609 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Glimpse On The Tribulations Of Teaching English In Higher Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Marcela Ganea Foreign English Chair, Department Of Management,Artifex University Of Bucharest,Bucharest, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>This paper has aimed at identifying the main hindrances during the process of teaching/learning English language in a university with heterogeneous levels of proficiency in English and a wide range of attitudes towards learning. Most students are not aware of the distracting factors that prevent them from achieving academic performance: the smartphone, romantic relationships, distraction to other sites instead of work, lack of personal discipline, difficult participants, etc. Students are not aware that the learning process is complex and they overlook: the need to combine individual study and class work, the role of the teachers to detect the students' needs and difficulties and to provide feedback, the difference</p>

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	<p>in learning skills, the affective barriers and inhibitions, the lack of ambition and the lack of ability to organize time and resources efficiently. What I found useful after five years of teaching is a 30-page Handbook for English Students designed in such a manner so that it should raise awareness about all the above mentioned aspects and instruct students how to combine individual study with teamwork, how and where to find info, and how to manage time. Teachers should keep in mind that higher education in today's digitalized world is operating more on constructivism and less on cognitivism. It means that the teacher will mainly make efforts to teach the students how to learn and where to get information from, and what to learn, depending on each student's needs. Key words: teaching, learning, students, constructivism, cognitivism, proficiency, distraction.</p>
<p>Anindya Jayanta Mishra GICICSSH17160 93</p>	<p>Delivering Primary Health Care Services at Grassroots Level in India: The Tough Road Ahead</p> <p>Anindya Jayanta Mishra Associate Professor of Sociology, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India 247 667</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Health care service providers are the key functionaries in primary health care system and form the backbone of rural health care service delivery in India. This paper raises the issues of primary health care which have put health care delivery services at serious risk. The study examines the diverse and interlaced experiences of health care providers while rendering of health care services in a district of Uttar Pradesh in India. A qualitative study design was employed and data were collected through in-depth interviews. A total of 105 health care service providers (n=105) across cadres were interviewed. The respondents were selected from 21 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) of the study district. The study is limited to PHCs only. A thematic analytical framework approach was used to analyze the data. The findings highlight numerous challenges which put health workers under pressure. These challenges include partisan approach of Panchayati Raj Institutions, excessive workload on health care providers, failure of drug procurement chain, rampant corruption and poor performance appraisal. The identified challenges affect health worker's motivation towards work. Health care service delivery is extremely labor intensive and therefore, the health sector performance is critically dependent on health worker's motivation and performance. Hence, it is vital to provide the conducive environment to motivate the health workers in order to achieve the universal coverage of health care. The study recommends multipronged strategies to be initiated by the national and district health authorities to overcome the challenges faced by the health care providers. Key-words: Primary Health Care, Health Care Delivery, Health Care Providers, Primary Health Centers, India</p>



Sujata Kar
GICICSSH1716095

Cross Hedging ATF Price Exposures In India

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the performance of commodity cross hedging of ATF prices with crude oil and Brent crude oil futures. Two alternative prices of domestic and imported ATF are considered and hedge coefficients are estimated by applying three econometric techniques of OLS, error correction models (ECM) and ECM with heteroskedastic errors. Following the naïve approach traditionally suggested by the literature of considering R-square as a measure of hedging efficiency, Brent crude oil futures are found to yield the highest cross-hedging efficiency for both ATF prices. However, further estimates of encompassing models indicate that crude oil futures have additional information to explain variations in basis risk over and above what Brent futures explain. Therefore, a composite cross hedge with crude as well as Brent oil futures is estimated and tested for efficiency in terms of the variances of the profit and loss series associated with alternative hedging strategies. For domestic operations, hedging appears to be redundant. Composite hedging turns out to be the optimal hedging strategy for ATF import prices with even lower value-at-risk compared to domestic operations. Therefore, hedging ATF import price exposures may result in better financial performance of the Indian airline companies.

Keywords: Cross hedging, ECM, GARCH, Encompassing model, ATF, Value-at-Risk

Swati Kumari
GICICSSH1716098

**Promoting Global Citizenship Education with Science Teaching and Analysing
the Way It Is Perceived By Students at Secondary Level**

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Abstract

This case study in Dhanbad, India explores 25 grade 9 students' learning outcomes on the basis of gender and background in Global Citizenship Education related topics of science and also their perceptions about the Global Citizenship Education. It is time that we should realize that education itself has little value if it is merely meant for entrance straightaway into a profession instead we have to value the fact that Education needs to be open to the process of interpretation and complex engagements that is brought by teachers and the pupil within learning relationships. To create opportunity for Global Citizenship Education schools

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	<p>should adopt analytical approaches in knowledge acquisition and incorporate ways of teaching which supports the development of global citizens in educational programs. We are living in highly interconnected and interdependent world where to determine our collective future, we need to acquire profound understanding of global developments and expand our global consciousness. Findings revealed the existence of difference in knowledge based, value based and citizenship based outcomes of rural and urban background students as well as gender based differences were also found.</p>
<p>Dr. Tungesh G.M. GICICSSH1716159</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Interpreting Literature On Gandhiji’s South African Days</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Tungesh G.M. Associate Professor (Senior Scale) Manipal Institute of Technology Manipal 576104 India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Literature available on Gandhi’s South African days provides a many- layered narrative against which the writer and the reader can draw parallels with their worlds of different experiences. To read and understand Gandhi, a few requirements are essential. They are a curiosity for humanism, and an actual reading by the reader herself /himself, and not to bog down to any critical judgements readily available on Gandhi. The reader needs to start reading with an open mindedness as there won’t be any serious dogmas in the text ‘The Story of My experiment with Truth’. Before he left for South Africa, Gandhi was an unsuccessful advocate. Gandhi’s success as compromising the litigation among the parties, led him to strive hard for India’s freedom from the British rulers. This period was a transitional period for Gandhi. He often recalled South Africa was his Karma Bhumi.</p> <p>He found that there was no substitute for direct, non-mediated communication through meetings and discussions, and directly corresponding through writing letters to the British authorities in South Africa.His selfless motive was to bring equality and human dignity among the people irrespective of caste and class.</p> <p>Gandhi South Africa Selfless Motive Freedom Caste and Class Freedom</p>
<p>Omoniyi Victor Ajulor GICICSSH1716103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The challenges of policy implementation in africa and sustainable development goals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Omoniyi Victor Ajulor Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, Lagos State University, Ojo - Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In recent times, the continent of Africa has found itself at the crossroads caused by economic recession; political dislocations and upheavals, criminality, corruption and ineptitude leadership that has led to national insecurity and poverty. There is no better time than now to join forces in searching for solutions to address the multifaceted challenges facing sustainable development in Africa. The study therefore examines the challenges of policy implementation in Africa and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with reference to Nigeria. In doing this, survey study was carried out and questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents while chi-square was used to test the hypotheses. All the data obtained were computer processed through the use of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Key informant interview was also</p>

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	<p>carried out. The study discovers that Nigeria and most countries in Africa have entered economic recessions because of policy implementation challenges such as: unrealistic goal setting, political patronage, political instability, neglect of target beneficiaries and lack of consideration of policy environment. The study recommends that Africa should set policy goals that are implementable. The Sustainable Development Goals should be reviewed by African countries to properly domesticate the goals with environmental considerations. Africa should do more to check corruption. Policies designed for implementation by Federal government in Nigeria should include the state and local government contents. There should be participation of the target beneficiaries in any policy design to better their live. This will ensure ownership and avoid sabotage. It is only when these are considered in the implementation of SDGs that it can make impact in Africa.</p> <p>Keywords: Africa, Development environmental, implementation, participation, Sustainable</p>
<p>Dr. K. R. Pillai GICICSSH1716149</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Labour Market Structure in Tourism: A Cross-sectional Inquiry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">K. R. Pillai Professor, School of Management Manipal University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One of the remarkable developments in the post-War era is the triggering growth of the service sector, with an exponential growth of tourism industry. As a development vector, with vast potential of labour absorption capacity, tourism is unarguably a viable development strategy option for country like India, which are attributed by plenty educated labour force and destination advantages. Though tourism industry is experiencing a spurting growth and a plethora of studies are available on the various aspects of tourism, labour relations in the industry is still an unexplored area of academic research. Moreover, despite the labour significance of the industry, the intricacies of labour market in tourism remain largely unexplored. The present study focuses on the employment aspects of tourism in a regional perspective. The study was conducted in India. Workers engaged in hotels and restaurants were contacted with structured questionnaires. The study identifies that tourism offers a plethora of non-standard forms of employment and there by opens ample scope for freshers and those who are side-lined from formal labour market. The results disclose that labour market in tourism industry is characterised by ad hoc employment arrangements. It is also observed that plenty of prospective labour, with required training and skill, enables the employer community to distort the labour market that continues to be precarious to the present as well as future work force. The study concludes that workers are not compensated with wage and working conditions commensurate to their education, training and committed toil to the success of the firm.</p> <p>Key Words: India, Tourism, Tourism labour market, Labour market structure, Labour economics</p>
<p>Suraj Francis Noronha GICICSSH1716150</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Is Job Performance better attributable to Performance Management System or Work Engagement?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suraj Francis Noronha Assistant Professor (Senior Scale), School of Management, Manipal University, Manipal, 576104, India</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">P. G. Aquinas Associate Professor and Chairman, Post Graduate Department of Studies and Research in Social Work, Mangalore University, Mangala Gangothi, Mangalore, 574119, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aruna Doreen Manezes Research Scholar, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, 590018, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>Managing performance of employee is a critical task for any organization. In this regard there is more emphasis on performance management and work engagement of the employees in the recent times. Performance management has its own niche in ensuring work engagement, which can in-turn lead to higher job performance. Performance management as a concept and practice has substantive potential to fulfil business demands of an organization by integrating its growth with motivational needs of human resource. The purpose of this paper is to reconnoiter the influence of performance management system and work engagement on job performance. A total of 62 valid responses are analyzed in this paper as part of the pilot test. The theoretical robustness was established through this study. It is found that work engagement is better attributable to job performance when compared with performance management. However, work engagement has been better ascribed as a mediator between performance management system and job performance. The study has implications for HR teams to revisit the performance management system periodically to incorporate the evolving themes in an organization, wherein employees and organizations co-evolve.</p> <p>Key words: Performance Management System, Work Engagement, Job Performance</p>
<p>Phitsanou KONG AY GICICSSH1716154</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New home change mind: Quality of life and the impact of migration of migrant households from the construction of hydroelectric dams in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Phitsanou KONG AY Faculty Of Humanities And Social Sciences, Konkhean University, Lao</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thanapruek CHAMARAT Faculty Of Humanities And Social Sciences, Konkhean University, Lao</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstracts</p> <p>This qualitative research has a purpose. To study the quality of life and the effects of the migration of migrant households from the hydroelectric dams in Lao PDR. How to collect data by in-depth interviews with the heads of households migrating from dams. Electricity in the area of the village. And 12 villages were allocated to Soppouan and Phonthong Villages Khamkert district, Bolikhamxay province, using interviewing methods with participatory and non-participatory observation by analyzing contextual data, descriptive analysis based on conceptual framework developed from theory.</p> <p>The results show that 1) migrant households have a better quality of life with the knowledge, skills and experience gained together with the knowledge gained from the Theun Hinboun Hydro Power Company. In addition, there is a</p>

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	<p>better standard of living. 2) The impact of hydroelectric dams on migration makes it positively stable and comfortable. Every household is satisfied on compensation from the project. Otherwise to the positive impact, there are also have negative impact in terms of social conditions, there is a need for coexistence among different cultures, religions and lifestyles so it's make them to have the different idea and the lack of unity In addition, the utilization of natural resources and the environment in the new area does not respond to their lifestyle especially livelihoods areas not conducive to the production of households.</p> <p>Keywords: quality of life, impact of migration Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>
<p>Mr. Mukesh H.V GICICSSH1716156</p>	<p>Entrepreneurship Education and Entrepreneurial potential: Discussion of Critical Issues</p> <p>Mr. Mukesh H.V Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Manipal University, Manipal, India</p> <p>Dr. Babu Thomas, Dean Research, Aloysius Institute of Management and Information Technology, Mangalore, Karnataka.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Indian economy after the great turnaround in 1990's, has witnessed massive growth in market orientation followed by the increased entrepreneurial activity (Bhagwati & Panagariya, 2014). The entrepreneurial opportunities have enhanced in this transformation process, and the same trend was observed in other emerging economies (Bruton, et.al 2008). Though there has been a steady growth in entrepreneurship in the emerging economies, the quality and sustainability of this growth are debatable (Alvarez & Barney, 2014). The governments of emerging economies have managed to extend support for the growth of entrepreneurship. Most of the entrepreneur-friendly policies have emerged as the game changer for growing small and medium scale entrepreneurs (Bhagwati & Panagariya, 2014). The development of financial institutions, improvement in property right law and ease of doing business are some of the material evidence (Foss & Foss, 2005; Alvarez & Barney, 2014). The progress in term of improving human capital is still an area of concern in India (Raichaudhuri, 2005; Shankar, 2012; Sandhu, 2012). The challenge in training and development of entrepreneurs are multifaceted which includes, (Shankar, 2012) large population, the difference in the level of primary education, lack of experienced teachers, lack of proper pedagogy, and lack of institutional focus towards entrepreneurship. Further, from the viewpoint of graduate entrepreneurship, Indian education system does not have an established set framework for entrepreneurship education. The major Indian regulators of education sector have failed to frame and develop comprehensive entrepreneurship development policy. The existing courses associated with business and commerce are mainly intended to prepare the student in an organizational context (Graham and McKenzie, 1995). Most importantly the policy makers have not conclusively recognized graduate entrepreneurship. In India, the vast majority of young youths and potential entrepreneurs are annually passing through colleges without needed basic entrepreneurial skills. This indeed creates excessive supply in job markets, creating an imbalance in the job market as well as increasing unemployment. This inconsistency towards entrepreneurship</p>

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	<p>development policy is hurting the economy as a whole. So the primary research question is, are we in the same direction regarding entrepreneurial intentions of students and education policy towards entrepreneurship. Identification of gaps existing in entrepreneurship education and existing pedagogic practice.</p> <p>Methodology The study consists of, accessing entrepreneurial potential and higher education system. A sample of 553 management and 597 engineering students are collected from 16 management, and 16 engineering colleges were collected. Further, the higher education system is critically evaluated from the secondary data provided by regulatory authorities and policy documents along with the insights of Global Entrepreneurship Monitoring Report.</p> <p>The entrepreneurial potential is measured using modified version of entrepreneur self-test containing ten items developed by Macke and Markley (Macke and Markley, 2003) and the scale was used in previous studies and proved reliable in measuring entrepreneurial potential. The reliability was tested with an acceptable Cronbach's α ($\alpha= 0.804$).</p> <p>Findings Although Indian has world's second largest higher education system (U.G.C, 2015), from the findings it is clearly evident that there has been a lack of policy initiatives towards entrepreneurial education and drive towards a graduate entrepreneurial career. The importance of professional education (management, engineering, medical and law) has consistently been increasing in India (CCS, 2014), increasing the number of institutions and rising enrollment numbers are the indicators to justify it, but the compressive growth in job markets are limited or even negative (CCS, 2014). In this scenario understanding the student entrepreneurial potential and factors influencing that is the need of the hour. In that regards, these study findings are more critical inconsiderate policy recommendations. The critical observation of the study is management, and engineering students do have the highest degree of entrepreneurial potential. On the other side there existed a large policy gap to harvest entrepreneurial potential of students and also to boost or promote.</p> <p>Key Words: Entrepreneurial Potential, Entrepreneurship Education, and Graduate Entrepreneurship Career.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Navin Kumar Koodamara GICICSSH1716157</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact Of Job Satisfaction On Employee Turnover Intentions In The Indian Information Technology Sector</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Navin Kumar Koodamara Faculty, School of Management, Manipal University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Babu Thomas Research Dean, St. Aloysius, Mangalore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms. Chethana Maddodi Faculty, School of Management, Manipal University.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms. Manaswini Bhat School of Management, Manipal University.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract The contribution of the IT industry in India is 5.9% of the country's GDP which provides employment to a large number of people within the country. However,</p>

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	<p>the attrition rate in IT in India is growing along with the growth of IT sector in the country. In order to achieve competitive advantage over the other it is very necessary for the companies to retain its key employees. Many researcher found that job satisfaction is one of the factor which has got influence on employee turnover intentions which leads to the actual turnover. So the main objective of this research paper is to study the job satisfaction as an antecedents of employee turnover intentions. This study is limited to only IT employees in Bangalore, Karnataka, India. The reason behind selecting this as area of study is plenty of IT companies are situated in this area and major IT companies here finding a problem of high attrition rate. So with this objective in mind the researcher collected primary data by questionnaire through survey method. Around 423 questionnaire were circulated among respondents where only 238 were received and taken for the study. On the basis of theoretical knowledge an attempt was made to fit the data into that theoretical framework. The data were analyzed by using various statistical tool and the model summary exhibits the moderate correlation (0.454) between the two construct which is considered for the study i.e., Job satisfaction and employee turnover intentions. The R square i.e., coefficient of variation value is 0.206 which indicates 20.6% of variance attributed by job satisfaction over employee turnover intentions. The results obtained from the analysis indicates that, identified variables are statistically significant predictor of employee turnover intentions. This theoretical relationship is endorsed by the significant value, $P = (0.000b)$ associated to F value 61.262. From the co-efficient table we can infer that the relationship between Job satisfaction and employee turnover intentions is statistically significant, since the significance value against Job satisfaction is less than the threshold value of 0.05.</p> <p>Keywords: Job satisfaction; Employee turnover intentions, IT industry</p>
 <p>Uswatul Fikriyah GICICSSH1716104</p>	<p>Engagement Cancellation and Its Legal Implication in Malaysia in Comparison with Regulation of Marriage in Indonesia on Law Number 1 Year 1974 and KHI Woman's Rights Perspective</p> <p>Uswatul Fikriyah Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) Brawijaya University, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Purpose of this research was to describe the legal implication of engagement cancellation in Malaysia and to analyze the woman's rights protection aspects in Act 303 Islamic Family Law Federal Territory 1984 Malaysia in comparison with regulation in Indonesia in Law Number 1 year 1974 about Marriage and KHI as the main regulation of marriage in Indonesia. This research was Normative Legal research. The approach used in this research was statue approach. It was studying about law that written in Act. From this reserach can be seen that engagement in Malaysia contains legal implication as explained in section 15 Islamic Family Law Federal Territory 1984 Malaysia. It is because engagement is considered as a contract. All of parties that involved in this contract must obey it as long as there is no legal reason to deny it. Implications of engagement cancellation in Malaysia are someone who become the victim of engagement cancellation can absolutely posses all of gifts given in time of engagement. Conversely, someone who cancels the engagement must return all of gifts and carry all of losses expenses to prepare engagement and wedding party. In this matter, to get their rights, the victims of engagement cancellation can do</p>

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	<p>prosecution in Syariah Court (Mahkamah syariah). This matter is different from regulation in Indonesia which is not recognize engagement as a contract. Regulation of Act 303 Islamic Family Law Federal Territory 1984 Malaysia contains woman's rights protection aspect. In this Legislation, women have their rights according to their position, i.e. Rights before marriage, rights in marriage, and rights after marriage is broken. The purpose of Woman's rights protection is to women can get their rights in marriage life and support gender equality in family life. This woman's protection aspects are accordance with some views of gender figure like Asghar Ali Engineer, Qasim Amin, and other woman's rights view.</p> <p>Key Word: Engagement Cancellation, Legal Implication, and Woman's Rights, KHI, Law Number 9 Year 1974 on Marriage</p>
<p>Mahdi Tamizifar GICICSSH1716128</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Explanation of Changes in Values and its Relationship with Subjective Welfare</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reihane Tamizifar Department Of Finance, Faculty Of Management, Imam Sadiq University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahdi Tamizifar Department Of Finance, Faculty Of Management, Imam Sadiq University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigated the procedure of the changes in values and welfare in Iran, which was conducted among three generations in Tehran. The key question is "what differences are found in value changes and subjective welfare of different generations of the population under study; and how are these differences associated with the occurred social changes in Iran?" The sample (n=384) consisted of three generations of Tehran residents: the generation who has lived before Revolution (those who were born between 1946 and 1959), the generation who has lived in the time of Revolution and the war between Iran and Iraq (those who were born between 1960 and 1979) and the generation of after Revolution (those who were born between 1970 and 1995).</p> <p>Findings indicated that the tendency towards changes and conservativeness is significantly different among the generations. The average tendencies towards values that showed achievement of personal aims are significantly different among generations. There is a relationship between the first generation's affective well-being, and the second and third generations' subjective welfare. But the tendency towards self-transcendence is of no significant difference among generations and these values are only related to the second generation's subjective and cognitive welfare. Overall, it can be said that the tendency towards different values and the feeling of subjective welfare is different among generations, but this difference is not that big to be named a "gap".</p> <p>Keywords: value, subjective welfare, generation, generation changes</p>
<p>ODEH, Ekedegwa Lemuel GICICSSH1716162</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Communal Conflicts in the North Central States, and Food Insecurity in Nigeria: A Panacea of the Chinese Example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ODEH, Ekedegwa Lemuel Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Nigeria is richly endowed with both human and vast natural resources with an estimated population of about 140 million people who needs food for their daily survival. The favorable climatic and topographical condition of the North Central States of Benue, Nassarawa, Taraba and Plateau place them on the good position of providing the much needed food for the entire country. The entire area particularly Benue is known as the ‘food basket of the Nation’ The perceived poverty and food insecurity in Nigeria is not only as a result of a cumulative consequences of general failure of agricultural policies and implementation over time, but also resultant effect of the incessant communal conflicts and clashes mostly between the Fulani herdsmen and their host communities. The thrust of this paper focuses on the challenges this communal clashes portends for Nigeria in terms of food security and the various steps taken by the various governments to curtail these conflicts. This paper therefore attempts to proffer approaches to address the downward trends in agricultural production in Nigeria as a result of the various communal conflicts by mirroring the Chinese example, in other to reposition Nigerian agriculture as the pillar and bedrock of her general economic development and to ensure food security for every household in Nigeria. This paper therefore employs a historical, multi-disciplinary and comparative approach to this study.</p> <p>Keywords: Food, Food insecurity, Conflicts, Communal clashes.</p>
<p>Sara Al-Ansari GICICSSH1716169</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Examining Gender Disparity in Qatar’s Science Majlis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sara Al-Ansari Journalism, Northwestern University in Qatar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Science Majlis is one of the few public events held in Qatar that was designed to discuss engaging scientific-related topics among the community. The events were initiated in April 2015 and was held for a year and a half by the Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI), and later hosted by Hamad bin Khalifa University from February 2017 until May 2017. Many of the topics discussed during the events revolved around either energy and the environment. But other topics such as medicine, space science and technology have been included. Many of the attendees came from various age groups, educational backgrounds, and nationalities. But there is a noticeable gender disparity. All of the discussion leaders were male and there were few female participants in the gatherings.</p> <p>This paper, which is a work in progress, aims to explain the gender disparity in Qatar’s Science Majlis gatherings. Using data gathered from the events, I identify some factors that may explain the gender imbalance. These include, but are not limited to: low number/percentage of female scientists in QEERI, the “patriarchal nature of science,” and socialization and education of girls about science in general. One factor that science studies scholars have explained is the masculine bias in science that resulted in low female participation in science. Scholars have also identified some structural barriers that prevent females from joining science. These factors seem to explain why we see a gender disparity in the Science Majlis events. My paper will elaborate on these factors more as it pertains to the case of Qatar.</p>

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<p>Soo Hyun Park GICICSSH1716170</p>	<p>Inter-Dependency Analysis Of Urban Characteristics And Budget Expenditure Of Local GovernmentHow budget expenditure properly corresponds to the urban characteristics?</p> <p>Soo Hyun Park Department Of Public Administration, Yonsei University, Yonsei University, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract The decisions of urban residents in which city to live are not homogeneous: Some like where others do not want to live in. The decision process reflects two things: preference on urban characteristics and willingness to pay for the urban package the city provided to the residents. Urban areas have different characteristics and residents pay costs directly and indirectly for the usage of urban characteristics. Direct payments include various taxes for the residence reflected in the budget expenditure. That is why it is no surprise to see that residents choosing living space means buying a package of city services that fits to their desires. Focusing on the aspect, this research attempts to see inter-dependency of urban characteristics and budget expenditure of local government, specifically how budget expenditure properly corresponds to the urban characteristics. Exploring 31 urban areas in Seoul Metropolitan Area, cities are classified into three groups by the similar urban characteristics, as a result of the cluster analysis. Based on the thorough analysis, it is tested that whether the annual budget expenditures of each group meet the residents' demands, which are reflected in the urban characteristics of each group. The study expects to show how local budget spending of urban areas corresponds properly to the resident expectations which have been made and have being made in the process of residence decisions. Local annual expenditures should be planned and implemented in both distinct and constant manner for the expectations. The research seeks to further contribute to the public budgeting in urban management by offering implications on delivering city services on demands in reality. *Keywords: Evaluation of organizational management, public budgeting, urban management, taxation, financial decision-making</p>
 <p>Dr. Karuna Shanker Kanaujiya YRSICSSH1716051</p>	<p>Human Capital and Education: An Analysis between SAARC Regions</p> <p>Dr. Karuna Shanker Kanaujiya Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Economics, University of Lucknow, India</p> <p>Abstract In the modern context "Human capital" is the most impotent tools for overall not only development of the nation but also base for individual growth of human being. Human Capital which is attained through educational policy has been regarded as most important factor necessary for economic growth and development. A greater quantity of educational attainment is an important indicator of more skilled and productive labors, who in turn are accountable and responsible for increase in nation's production of goods and services in every county. We know that The "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation" is probably the only economic association in which members significantly differ to each other in terms of Social Development indicators like economic, social,</p>

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	<p>demographic and geographical settings and also in term of Human capital. Among the SAARC economies, on the one side, we have economically strong countries like India, Sri Lanka and Maldives (among SAARC countries), on the other side, small land locked under-developed countries like Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan etc. However, each country irrespective of their status of development is committed to eradicate poverty and reduce socio-economic inequality through our specific policy interventions. Almost each SAARC country continuously effort to make and increase in stock of Human capital by our education policy. But in SAARC region literacy rate is not good except Sri-Lanka and Maldives. While expenditure of government on education is continuously increase their county. Unemployment and poverty problems are also there. Basically this paper based on descriptive analysis. The major object of this paper to make comparative analysis of Government Expenditure on education and literacy among SAARC countries. And what is importance of education to making human capital and also what is opportunity of increase in stock of Human Capital by more and more concentration on education. Because the increases in education level provide as a innovative platform for the policy maker</p> <p>Key word:- Human Capital, Literacy, Government Expenditure on Education and Development.</p>
 <p>Sulaiman Umar YRSICSSH1716052</p>	<p>The Role of Competency Dimensions and Organizational Support in Climate Change Advisory Service Delivery in Malaysia</p> <p>Sulaiman Umar Department of Agricultural Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Institute for Agricultural Research, Faculty of Agriculture, Ahmadu Bello University, PMB 1044, Zaria, Nigeria</p> <p>Norsida Man Department of Agricultural Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia Department of Agribusiness and Bioresources Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.</p> <p>Hajara Shuaibu Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Institute for Agricultural Research, Faculty of Agriculture, Ahmadu Bello University, PMB 1044, Zaria, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Agricultural sector is vital not only to the livelihood of Malaysian farmers but also to Malaysian economy. However, the sector is currently being threatened by environmental phenomenon in form of climate change. Majority of Malaysian farmers are small-holders who rely mostly on extension workers for information and advisory services. Hence, it is the job of these extension workers to facilitate adaptation among their clientele. This study assessed the factors influencing the performance of such job among the extension workers. The research design was quantitative cross-sectional survey of public agricultural extension personnel in Peninsular Malaysia. Data was obtained from 328 extension personnel. It was analysed using descriptive and inferential techniques. The study sought to</p>

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	<p>establish the role of relevant factors in effective performance. The factors have been tested separately previously, but this study brought them together to assess their respective contributions. The results revealed that extension workers with higher core and adaptation-specific competencies; more work experience and younger in age are predicted to be more effective in job performance and facilitating climate change adaptation among clients.</p> <p>Keywords: agricultural extension, climate change, competency, job performance, Malaysia.</p>
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